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For Zion's Herald.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

RESULTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. opinions differ greatly respecting the probable fect of Prussia's remarkable success upon the olfare of Germany and of mankind. Some, in ew of the despotic character of the Prussian overnment, the unscrupulousness with which it his heretofore violated its constitutional compacts with the people, and the well-known reactionary views of Count Bismark, regard the success of hussia as fatal to the cause of liberty upon the ontinent. Others, in view of the manifest adrantages to Germany, of the union that has been secured, which is expected to prevent strife between the petty States into which it is divided, without any partiality towards the victor, are still disposed to regard his success as favorable. Very itle can be said in favor of Prussian domination ofar as the question of morality and honesty is concerned. The following caricature of Prussian policy, that appears in Punch, will be generally cognized as parodied from an old and familian

King William (from above stairs.) Havn't we mnexed the Duchies? Bismark (below.) Yes, Sire.

oral Hesse to our dominions Annexed Elec Aye, your Majesty.
Likewise seized Nassau aud Frankfort?

True, O King.

Deprived our neighbor the King of Hanerer of his dominions, against his will, and the

eption I have noticed, is that of Mr. Kinglake,

the plebisciti, by which Venetia was asked to de-

cide for or against a re-union with Italy, though

approving of the result which it reached. The

tote by which the French confirmed Napoleon's

surpation after it was effected, and that by which

Savov approved of annexation to France after the

same result had been achieved by negotiation, it

regards as only affording plausible excuses for

despotism, and maintains that the application of

the same principle to Venetia is equally objection-

able, as the vote given in favor of a foregone

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The principal reforms needed in the process of

electing members of Parliament seem to be:

First, an extension of the franchise, so as to make

members of Parliament represent a larger class

of the people; Second, a change in the borough

the sovereign people.

f his people?
Even so, most Gracious Sovereign.
Then come up to prayers! Italy, however, has seemed to have the general empathy of England from the outset. The only

who, in the early part of the contest, expressed Soon, in their discussion insensibly mixing, the opinion in Parliament that the boundary beween Italy and Austria should not be disturbed, With answers and questions he has to prop centre of interest, every eye fixing, and censured the government for the encourage-The circle of doctors young Jesus surround ment he thought it had given to Italy. The Sat-

urday Review expressed an unfavorable opinion of Here when he was found, on the morrow ensuing, -"We sought thee in sorrow," said Mary, to

"My Father's work wist ye not I must be doing?"

For Zion's Herald.

METHODISM AND ITALY.

MR. EDITOR:-It was with great pleasure that I read your late editorial on the missionary work in Italy, to which the Methodist Church is called. Again I was made glad to see that the Christian Advocate had directed the attention of its readers to the same important subject. It was simply to be exexpected that that grand old soldier of Jesus, Charles Elliot, should be roused at the call, and hence he writes to urge on this good work of

Surely it is right for Protestantism to beard the vstem, so as to render the representation more grim old giant Popery in his very den, where for quitable between different parts of the realm; these centuries antichrist has been supreme, and Third, some practical remedy against bribery where the "man of sin, the son of perdition has and intimidation. On the first question there is opposed and exalted himself above all that is much difference of opinion. Mr. Bright favors radical principle of manhood suffrage. Mr. Bill that failed last summer, would naturally lead to the same conclusion, but that statesman is not isposed to carry them out to their legitimate conequences. A large body of reformers, of whom the Examiner is a prominent organ, advocate household suffrage, and others still are in favor of maintaining the old principle of judging of a voter's qualifications by the amount of rent or ax he pays, and favor only the adoption of a ower pecuniary standard. Of course these paries maintain that Mr. Bright and his party really embarrass the question of reform by their extreme views. Punch playfully suggests that the franchise should be extended to one-pound voters, so that the elections may express the sentiments of The Examiner in treating of the bribery question, says that though the laws of England against bribery are very strict, the offense is openly and shamelessly committed; offenders being seldom prosecuted and never convicted. Judges are generally men who have been in Parliament, and are not disposed to be severe upon men for practising the same corruptions in which they them-

selves are involved. Accordingly they instruct the juries that the testimony of those who admit that they have themselves taken bribes, or those who have set a tran for offenders and caught them in it, is so suspicious that scarcely any amount of corroborating evidence is sufficient. As bribery an never be proved directly, except by the testi mony of those who are themselves parties to it, such ruling as this will always screen offender from justice. Juries also are apt to think that both parties are equally guilty, and consequently do ort of rough justice by refusing to convict either. he remedy proposed by the Reformers general both for bribery and intimidation, is to substiate the ballot for the present system of voting iva voce. A reply to this has been made, based pon American experience, viz., that though the allot is adopted in the United States, there is ittle or no secret voting. The Examiner feels confident that Parliament

y rejecting the moderate measure proposed dur g the last session, has rendered the ultimate ccess of a much more radical reform inevita e, and that Mr. Lowe and others materially rengthened the cause of reform by the slanders urse of their arguments. This is in accordance with the assertion of the tory Quarterly Review, which predicts that if Mr. Gladstone should come ato power again, he will propose a more violent ceeding generations the sacred trusts committed neasure than before. AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The announcement that Gen. Dix has been apver on the Mexican question, attracts considera-

ment than we would care to have. The Examiner says the Republicans have car-

elp of the gullible Fenians." Judging by what

e debate in Parliament upon the Fenian raid who knew where the Bay of Fundy was!

The Saturday Review in noticing an American tory, entitled "the Heroine of the Confederacy," lowing words, addressed to the female portion of

eral officer, replied "that he would be happy to | good patriots, never again enter a confessional." to fast entirely." These words, quoted with apbury the entire Federal army." The editor adds, that if Father Mullen had been on the other side, and made a similar remark, Englishmen would

have condemned it as ferocious.

Blackwood is still consistent in maintaining its high tory hatred of America. It still regrets that England did not join with France in recognizing the Confederacy, and lays the blame principally to

For Zion's Herald. JESUS IN BOHYOOD. See Israel's children, in Zion sojourning,-Dear city of David and home of the heart! Now elsewhere abiding, and thither returning, They roam o'er Jerusalem, ere they depart.

And, yonder group, mingling with many another, Look over the temple, with loving survey. among them a noble Boy walks with his mother And she with her husband is leading the way. The pride of their nation and strong Judah's Lion They think of,-king David and wise Solomon; Not knowing that Lion walks with them in Zion, A greater than David, his heavenly Son!

Those parents, the gold of the temple admiring, Its beautiful porch and its grandeur enjoy.

The pride of their nation their Jewish hearts firing, They gaze, and lose sight of the beautiful Boy.

He, too, in the temple was pensively straying .-The home of his Father, by Mammon defiled; With vision prophetic, its ruin surveying,
O! what where the thoughts of the heavenly

With zeal for his Father's house wholly abstracted. Intent on his mission, his way he pursues; Until the grave doctors his notice attracted, On questions of Scripture expressing their views.

The Boy to his wondering mother replied. R. F. FULLER.

evangelizing the fair kingdom of Italy.

self that he is God." Italy is well worth saving it is well worth the prayers and labors of the church of Christ. In rapid process of realizing the grand idea of national unity, it seems the time must be very near at hand when all the Italian race will be properly consolidated under one govment. In this respect the most hopeful would hardly have anticipated the history of the last fifteen or twenty years. But recently Italy was divided into several jarring and discordant principalities, dukedoms and kingdoms. Now Victor Emanuel rules from the Alps to the Adriatic; Venice, the proud city of the sea, is free from the hated oreign domination of the Hapsburgs; the footfall o the Austrian soldier has been heard for the last time in the streets of Mantua and Verona, the islands are under the same government as the mainland, while the narrow limits of the Papal dominions and the little republic of San Marino with its twenty-one square miles of territory alone remain nincorporated with modern Italy. Never, perhaps, since the days of Augustus has the country been more completely united than at the presen time. This reconstructed Italy, including as we have seen the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and excluding the Papal territory, embraces about one hundred thousand square miles, and supports population of nearly twenty-five millions, ninetyfive per cent. of the people belonging to the Ital ian race. The country possesses a fertile soil, a charming climate, and a history more famous than that of any other equal portion of the globe if we except the Holy Land. The people, despite the crushing influences which have borne them down and repressed the generous impulses of their natures, have many excellent traits, showing that the blood of the old Roman heroes still flows in their veins. For centuries they have been the victims of tyrants and the most terribly priest-ridden people of any in the world. During the last three hundred years and more they have known nothing of freedom in thought, word or action. The persecuted Christians of the time of Nero and Domitian were no more restrained in their liberty to worship God than have been the people of Italy ander the sway of the Papacy. Still the spirit of liberty has not been entirely extinguished; the fire has burned, though smothered. The Waldenses in the mountain fastnesses, and in the valleys of the Cottian Alps, Luserna, Perosa, and Sar uttered against the working classes in the Martino have held fast to a pure faith in the face of the bitterest and long continued persecution, while godly and heroic martyrs and confessors for God and humanity have passed down to the suc-

to their care. These are the days in which the buried fire is rekindled, and it gleams brightly through all the Pointed Minister to France, and that he has re- land. The Italian mind is full of hope, the naved instructions to take stronger ground than tion anticipates a glorious future. The people know that they have been trampled upon by tyattention. The Saturday Review admits that rants who have assumed to rule by divine right, apoleon and Maximilian will be compelled to and by priests who have presumed to bear rule in precisely as we tell them, but doubts whether the place of God. Having rid themselves in will insist upon Maximilian's immediate de- good degree of tyrants, and turning with con-Parture, because we would thereby assume a tempt from the corrupt priesthood which has been greater responsibility for the succeeding governthe instrument in the hands of despots for their degradation, they lift their eyes to the radiant dawning of a better and brighter day. Garibaldi, ied the elections in the Northern States "by the the idol of the people, renders himself immortal by wonderful deeds of arms, and at the same time have seen in New York and Brooklyn, this is leads the people forward in the only path where ertainly incorrect. So far as my opportunities they may find permanent prosperity and improveobservations extend, the disgraceful complici- ment in times of peace. He counsels those who of leading Republicans with Fenianism has ut- look to him for guidance to secure the education of themselves and their children. He tells the people that the priests are their enemies, that the ery small indeed compared with those which Pope alone stands in the way of their complete ound in English periodicals. Sir Henry Raw- triumph. He tells them the Bible is the cha 180n, of the Royal Geographical Society, during of their liberties, that is given for all, and exhorts them with stirring words to break loose from the across the Bay of Fundy, said he did not believe thraldom of superstition. On his arrival in Flor here were half a dozen members of Parliament ence recently, he is reported to have summed up his counsels to the crowds assembled beneath the windows of the villa at Bellosguardo by the fol-

There is always danger involved in these vioent upheavals of society. Men miss their old landmarks and they are made the sport of ciramstance; cut loose from old time moorings and no anchors aboard that will hold, they drift for a little time at least, at the mercy of winds and

waves. The evident tendency in Italy is toward prayer and fasting. Atheism and free thinking, just as it was in England and France in the last century, when the corruptions of the priesthood led to the infidelity of Hume and Voltaire, which spread so rapidly and with such fatal effect. Still the chains of superstition are broken and the sleeping intellect of the people is awakened; the fallow ground is breaking up, and hence it is a most favorable time to ow the good seed of the kingdom of God. What the Italian people need is a warm, life-

iving gospel, unshackled and free, a ministry pure, holy, and self-sacrificing, in sympathy with the holiest; they need a religion which involves an experience of the power of God to convert and save the soul, bringing with it light, peace, joy and gladness. Methodism, in a word, is just what they need, for it is precisely adapted to their nature and their wants; it will reach their sympathies and convince their judgment; it will come ome to the common people, and elevate and Christianize the most degraded. There is no church so well fitted to accomplish this work as American Methodism. The Italians love the United States, they revere the memory of Washington and Lincoln, they appreciate our institu-tions, and the whole-souled ministry of the Methodist Church if baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire would find ready access to their hearts and homes. Why then may we not follow the example of the faithful and zealous Apostle Paul, and hold ourselves ready to preach the gospel at Rome also? Italy, with the slight exception of the Papal province and the city of Rome, is open to We should be welcome there, we have the en who are already qualified to go, our means are sufficient to support them, the indications of Providence point in that direction as clearly tolay as they did in years gone by to China, India or Germany. Let us enter then those whitened fields, waving with rich harvests, assured that we

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garners of our God.

THE SURIPTURE DOUTRINE OF FASTING.

shall gather great multitudes of sheaves for the

NO. IV. THE EXAMPLE OF THE APOSTLES. OBJECTIONS. We have endeavored to show that Christ had he subject of fasting distinctly before him, under derstand the facts recorded touching the pracice of the apostles, and their immediate succes ors in the Christian church.

We can understand somewhat of the mystery volved in the fact that Christ himself began his demptive work, fasting; that he, the Son of od, entered his first conflict, and obtained his first victory, fasting; for "in those days he did eat nothing." We read with devout thankfulness, also, that when the days of temptation and fasting—here conjoined—were ended, then "the devil leaveth him, and behold angels came and inistered unto him." Thus we discover that when our blessed Lord said to his perplexed disiples. "This kind can come forth by nothing but y prayer and fasting," the words came not only om the depths of his infinite wisdom, but from he heart of his humanity, from his own human xperience. He knew by experience the power Satan, the force of temptation, and the bliss f victory and the ministration of angels. If his mmediate followers did not taste the same cup in

heir measure, and walk the same path to similar ewards, it would have been strange indeed. But they did. Christ said they would, and this evidence enough that they did. The fact that here is no record of any set time for general fasting shows that they discharged this duty personally and privately; not by proxy, or with oster ation. While this was the general rule, special ccasions demanded associated action. Thus we ead of the church at Antioch: "As they minstered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Chost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. And when hey had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away;" Acts xiii. 2. 3. Here was the mother church sending forth her irst foreign missionaries with prayer and fasting. following those missionaries, and we find them oreaching, teaching, confirming the souls of the isciples, ordaining elders in every church, praying and fasting; and then returning to Antioch to chearse before the church, "all that God had lone with them, and how he had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles;" Acts xiv. 20-28. Some fourteen years after we find Paul writing to he converts at Corinth, and exhorting them to deny themselves, at times, of that which was lawful, that "they might give themselves to fasting

and prayer." These facts enable us to understand the practice of the primitive church during the ages immediately following the apostles. "There was one annual fast," says Clarke, "observed in the primitive church . . . to commemorate the time during which Christ lay under the power of death." It was in this sense they understood the words of the text, "The days will come," etc.; Matt. ix. 15. The church as early as A. D. 102-10, required fasting as a preparation for baptism. The same church which sang "Hymns to Christ as God" in the days of Pliny, A. D. 102-15, observed fasting as a means of sanctity. "Christians," says Neander, " did not retire from the business of life, yet they were accustomed to devote many separate days entirely to examining their own hearts, and ouring them out before God, while they dedicated their life anew to him with uninterrupted prayers, in order that they might again return to their ordinary occupations with a renovated spirit of zeal and seriousness, and with renewed powers of sanctification. These days of holy devotion, days of prayer and penitence, which individual Christians appointed for themselves, according to their individual necessities, were often a kind of might less distract and impede the occupation of

The indications are that his advice will be largely probation by the great Methodist expositor, Watson, exactly described the custom of Methodism in the days of its primal purity and power. When the princes of our Israel, Wesley, Fletcher, Bromwell, Coke and Asbury, with the hosts they led, went forth to battle and victory; when, in the heroic age, Methodism drew the sword but to conquer, her thousands prepared for the triumph by SKOWHEGAN.

*Clarke on Matt. ix. 14, 15; Smith's Chronological Tables, pp. 11, 15; Watson's Die., p. 373.

A FRAGMENT. The willow that droops by the side of the river, And drinks all its life from the stream that flows

In return spends that life in the cause of the giver, And shadows the stream from the heat of the sky. My Creator, my God, it is Thou-I adore Thee!

It is Thou art the life-giving fountain to me; But I am all weakness, an infant before Thee, I cannot return this protection to Thee. But ah! Thou hast many a loved one in sorrow.

Who wanders along this bleak world alone; For such, from the good Thou hast sent would ! And this thou hast said Thou vilt look on and own

In sadness, in poverty, sickness or danger, I would succor each child of my God that I see And the aid thus bestowed in the world on its

stranger. One day Thou wilt say was bestowed upon Thee.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN. MR. EDITOR:-I have nearly completed a tour through Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the Freedmen, and of establishing schools among this ignorant and destitute people. It has been my policy to establish schools in those places where we have already planted, or intend to plant missions, so that our teachers may co-operate with our missionaries in the great work of

earth, and happiness in heaven. Our missionary work has demonstrated the necessity of its being supplemented by intelligent and pious female teachers; and we anticipate the happiest results from a large reinforcement of this class of missionary assistants. I purpose to preent, as briefly as possible, the result of my inves

fitting both children and adults for usefulness on

DESIRE OF THE FREEDMEN FOR EDUCATION. It is a most encouraging fact, that everywhere met me in my travels, that all classes of this peocircumstances which called for his disavowal, if ple are anxious to enjoy the advantages of the observance was not to be continued as a schools. Education seems to them to be a bless-Christian duty; but he never uttered a word of ing second only in importance to freedom; and lissent from the current opinion, touching the having secured the one, they are more solicitous obligation and benefit of fasting. On the con- to obtain the other. The Freedmen all over the trary, he distinctly gave law respecting its ob- South appear to be moved by one common imservance, and promised rewards to such as obeyed pulse to secure the advantages of a good school, his commands respecting it. We have also seen not only for themselves, but especially for their occasion; and the occasion was not a peculiarity specily filled to repletion, the children hastening of any dispensation, race or age, but was as unifrom all quarters to enjoy its advantages. Eveversal as the Christian's sorrow, and as lasting as ning schools are formed by overworked teachers, is probation. We have seen that Christ plainly and these are crowded with adults and youth who aught his disciples that some forms of evil could are compelled to toil, during the day, for subsiscontrolled "by nothing but prayer and fasting." tence. Even the aged cannot be kept away, for these views are correct, we should expect his in them I have witnessed pupils struggling to ostles would fast as well as pray. We can also learn the elements of knowledge, scarcely less than a century old. One old lady, quite venerable n appearance, with her huge spectacles, informed me that she was fitting herself to teach her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. This golden opportunity of enlightening and saving this deeply wronged people must not be lost. The church should hasten to occupy a field, hitherto closed against her by slavery, to which

she is now so earnestly invited.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FREEDMEN. Their progress in knowledge is extremely gratifying; they have surpassed the expectations of their friends. I have visited schools among them that would compare favorably with those in New England, with the exception that they were not so far advanced. The pupils read intelligibly, spell with considerable accuracy, and write with facil-ity; and for the short space of time that they have been in school, appear remarkably well. Their deportment would furnish a rebuke for many of our Western schools. The improvement everywhere visible among the colored children, both in appearance and intelligence, in the localities where schools have been established, forever settles the question of their utility, and eloquently pleads for their universal introduction into South. That they possess capacity to learn, and that rapidly too, will not be questioned by any familiar with the history of the Freedmen's schools, so marked has been their progress. Taking into consideration all the embarrassing circumstances of their condition, and we are fre to say it, we fail to find any proof of their inferiority to white children, in their ability to learn. In fact, intellect knows no sex or color; but when ever properly cultivated, exhibits the same en couraging results. So great a work of reform has been accomplished by these schools established for the Freedmen, that it is sad to think that there are o few scattered over this vast territory. The school-house is the emblem of civilization, and one of the mightiest instrumentalities that the church and the nation can command in the eleva-

PHYSICAL SUFFERING.

In consequence of the failure of the crops, and the want of foresight and industry, there will be nuch suffering during the winter among the Freedmen. I spent several days in the suburbs of Chattanooga and Atlanta in visiting the abodes of want and wretchedness, and never before did I witness such appalling misery. My pen cannot describe these scenes; imagination can scarcely form a true conception of them. Scores of half clad blacks and whites, shivering with cold, and erishing with hunger, were huddled together in serable shanties and tents, so dilapidated as searcely able to afford protection from the rain and storm. I found several aged and infirm Freedmen sick and dying, without medical atten dance or nursing, destitute of almost every earthly comfort. Heartsick and wearied, I hastened o my journey, after conversing with and praying them, and doing all in my power for their tem porary relief. Unless something is done for this wretched and unfortunate people, and that speedily, they will perish by scores and by hundreds ily, they will perish by scores and by hur during the approaching winter. May God move Christian philanthropists to take this matter in hand, and make provision for the relief of so much misery.

THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN. That the race is degraded, no one familiar with their history or condition will attempt to deny; and the depth of their degradation can be propfast days. In order that their sensual feelings erly estimated only by those who have thoroughly fathomed the evil of slavery. Slavery has intheir heart, they were accustomed, on these days, flicted evils upon this unfortunate race that will if you wish your sons and your brothers to be

beings has made sad havor of humanity, breaking | we think a more minute examination of his scope | of Methodism from its origin has made the Cendown all the barriers between persons and things. The eternal distinction between right and wrong has been so frittered away, that it will take year to re-establish it in their minds in all its accredited sanctity and authority. Every relation to God and to man has been shockingly disorganized by slavery. No one should be surprised at the degraded condition of the Freedmen, but rather onished that so much that is really noble has survived the wreck, and that so many specimens of real worth can be found among those who have for centuries been subjected to such a fearful doom. It is not the part of wisdom for the friends of humanity and religion to shuffle out of sight the degraded condition of millions of this unfortunate to declare, that this was not a casual circumrace; but let the fact be honestly admitted, and its guilt charged upon slavery, the chief cause of with a all this wretchedness. As a race they are degraded, and slavery has made them such. It is cruel on the part of the master to reproach the Freedman for his depravity, for everything which is peculiar is from Dr. Macknight's translation of verse 26; in it is attributable to slavery. We rejoice in the "For ye see the calling of you, brethren, that not lofty specimens of Christian character frequently exhibited among the slaves; but these should be not many noble, call you."-See notes for the arguonsidered as exceptions, illustrations of what the ment. grace of God may do in spite of slavery, rather han the legitimate fruits of oppression—fruits of the Parables, as sanctioning the same rendering astruction on the part of Christian masters and of verse 26, as follows: "The context of the paseachers, in spite of the laws of chattelism forbid- sage shows that the writer is drawing the attending to teach the slave even to read the pure preepts of the blessed Jesus.

nter and cultivate this neglected field, the most work of evangelization. eplorable consequences will follow. Their relirs. The sad condition of this people furnishes eathen in the midst of this boasted Christian people. They must be lifted out of this terrible state by intelligent ministers and pious teachers, through he attractive power of the cross of Christ. Never was there a field where intelligent Christian effort vas more imperatively demanded, and where ers. This moral darkness shall give way to the aoral power of an enlightened ministry, for it is y the foolishness of preaching, by holy men called of God to this work, that this vast population of neglected people shall be Christianizedfitted for usefulness here, and a blissful immortality hereafter. Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 5.

For Zion's Herald.

DR. VAIL'S CRITICISM.

In a former paper I proposed to furnish so authorities to sustain my rendering of 1 Cor. i. 26, 27, in opposition to the rendering of Dr. Vail. My first is taken from the Family Commentary, an English work, compiled from many sources, as

"The methods of Divine conduct which vain men censure as unwise and weak have far more true, solid and successful wisdom in them than all the human wisdom and cunning that are among cified Jew, which appeared to the carnal mind a foolish device, and the preaching of it by unlearned and obscure persons, which appeared a weak expedient, had, by the power of God accompanying it, done more in a few years towards naking men wise and holy than all the learning of Jewish Scribes and pagan Philosophers, or the power of armed force had been able to effect, or ever would have effected to the end of time.

"The Corinthians might see (verses 26, 27) that he gospel had not been preached to them by outward aid of learning and philosophy; and God did not choose philosophers nor orators, nor states-men, nor men of wealth and power and interest in he world, to publish the gospel of grace and peace; he best judges what instruments and neasures serve the purposes of his glory. Though the ministers were poor and unlearned, and the converts generally of mean rank, yet the Spirit of he Lord went with the preachers, and was mighty in the hearts of the hearers; and Jesus Christ was made to both, what was truly great and honorable, and the distinction in which alone they might

glory, was not of themselves," etc., etc. "The weakest instruments which God uses ar ronger in their effects than the strongest which nen can use. Not that there is foolish veakness in God, but what men account and deride as such, overcomes all their admired wisdon

and strength. "This was verified in the choice which God ade of the apostles, who first planted Christianity in the world, and through illiterate fishermen cor futed and confounded the wisest among philoso phers; as it [the gospel] was first plan propagated by weak and contemptible means and instruments, so it is still upheld without human policy or riches; God can outwit wise men by fools, and overpower mighty men by those that are weak. Witness the apostles and primitive Christians, God by the choice of the weak and foolish, of the base and despised, does pour contempt upon those things which are most admired ong men, namely, the internal endowments of the mind, strong reason, and sharpness of wit, and the external gifts of Providence, nobility of birth, riches and honors."-Burkitt on the Place.

"The manner of preaching the gospel was foolshness to them too. None of the famous men for wisdom or eloquence were employed to plant the hurch, or propagate the gospel. A few fisher nen were called out, and sent upon the errand There was nothing in them that at first view looked great or august enough to come from God; and the pretenders to learning and wisdom despised the doctrine for the sake of those who disnsed it. Few of distinguished character in any of these respects were chosen for the work of the inistry," etc., etc .- Henry on the Place.

"The gospel's prevailing as it did against suc owerful opposition, plainly shows the hand of od. Nothing else can be devised as the reason of it but this: At first the gospel was preached nly by a few fishermen, who were without power worldly influence to support them. It was not their craft or policy that produced this wonderf effect, for they were poor, illiterate men; so the apostle Paul in 1 Cor. chap. i, 21-28, declares how that after the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe; and that God chose the olish things of the world to confound the wise.

My next authority is one I trust Dr. Vail will not despise. It is Dr. Jackson, former President and Professor in the Wesleyan Theological College, at Richmond, England.

"The men who were entrusted with it [the gospel] enjoyed no distinction arising from birth, or rank, or learning. They were mostly selected from the humblest classes of mankind. Some ommentators have, indeed, given it as their opin-on that by the 'weak,' and 'foolish' which God is here said to have 'chosen,' and by those who were neither 'wise men after the flesh,' nor 'mighty,' nor 'noble,' the apostle meant the perime. That exceeding great grace of God Christian converts at Corinth and other places; but which has been youchsafed to the social meetings.

and argument will produce a contrary impression. and show that the teachers of Christianity are especially intended. Their teachers were only instruments, not one of whom could be of the slightest use without his grace and blessing; all their success depended upon the effectual working of His Almighty Spirit. This is obviously the bearing of the text: 'Ye see your calling, brethren;' or, rather, 'ye see the calling of you;' the means by which you have been called-and how mighty, not many noble, are called, or have been employed in calling you, as some of the best critics supply the ellipsis. The apostle then goes on stance, but a part of God's plan, and was formed with reference to his own glory; God hath cho-

sen," etc.—See Jackson's Centenary Sermon, 1839.

Dr. Jackson fortifies his rendering of the pas sage by reference to several authorities. His first many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, He quotes also Mr. Gresswell, in his work on

tion of the Corinthians to the peculiar character of the instruments by which, not that of the objects Unless teachers and ministers properly qualified for which, God thought proper to carry on the

deplorable consequences will follow. Their religion will run into fanaticism and wildfire, and sor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge to will resemble more the frantic ravings of barba- the same effect: "The apostle," says he, "from ism than the pure devotions of Christian worship- verse 17 to verse ult. is discoursing on the mode of preaching the gospel, and the agents employed he strongest appeal for aid, for they are verily for that purpose."—See the quotation in full at the close of the sermon.

Reference to two "critics" more shall close my uotations at present. One is Dr. Robinson's translation of the Greek of the passage in question, as follows: " The manner of your call, how ye were called."

My last is from an authority Dr. Vail I trust will not discredit; none other than himself. "How God has called you"-see his criticism Does how relate to the objects effected, on the neans or instrumentalities employed? Certainly the latter, unless how has another meaning than

that usually understood, or to be found in the Dic-

Here I might leave the matter, to be settled not by me and my critic, but by him and the authorities against him. One inquiry I will suggest: Was Dr. Vail ignorant of the strong array of criticism to be brought in favor of my use o the passage in question? and if not, was it ingenuous in him to treat it with so much disrespect, as if supported by no authority?

GEORGE WERRER

PRAYER.

Within the pure domains of heaven, On its still borders, is a gate And crimson buds of heavenly love; While silvery dews of penitence Fall gently o'er it from above.

And from its massive strength depends The crowding cluster of the vine Whose juice in scarlet drops descends— Yes, Thy rich blood, O Christ divine.

Pass in, thou timid soul, nor fear He waits thee at this gate of prayer, Nor will He bid thee hence depart. Dread not to bear thy inmost soul

To His kind glance, and at his knee Tell o'er thy sins and griefs, and roll O leave the world's distracting noise,

Its heat and dust and useless strife And in the cooling shade of prayer, Renew thy soul to purer life.

BACON-PLATO. MR. EDITOR:-In your brief notice of "The

in your issue of the 14th inst., you say, "We are too old to give up a familiar friend. Those who ome after us, young men of the rising generation, may give in their adherence to the new claimants if it shall please them to do so," etc. As one of the young men thus privileged, I beg leave to say that I cannot accept Mr. Holmes as my guide to the author of Shakspeare. I have read Mr. Holmes' book pretty thoroughly, and it cannot be denied that his argument against Shakspeare, and in favor of Bacon, is ingenious; but however ingenious his argument may be, what am I to think of his intentions when I find such a bold assertion as the following to support his

"So, for the most part, in all times, has the philosopher been robbed of his glory. We wor ship in Jesus what belongs to Plato; in Shaks what belongs to the real philosopher, the actua teacher, the true Saviour, and to Philosophy her self." (Pages 597-8.)

Here is the hinge upon which all this ingeniou argument turns. Bacon was taught in the University and trained in the schools; Shakspeare was not; hence Bacon wrote "Shakspeare! Jesus was the son of a poor carpenter, and during his early years was himself a carpenter; Plato was a student in the schools of Athens, and learned in the philosophy of the ancients, and an mitator of Socrates in morals; hence Plato is the real author of the sayings and doctrines of Jesus! Shakspeare was the tool of Bacon! Jesus was a pretender and an imposter!

Mr. Holmes may yet discover that a little of this world's wisdom can be found outside the plays of Shakspeare, and possibly from thence may draw may yet learn that the doctrines taught by Jesus Christ differ essentially from the doctrines taught ov Plato, and from thence also may come to beeve that Jesus was the real author of " The new Dispensation." Better rob Plato to glorify Jesus, f such were possible, than rob the "Son of God" o glorify any man, however great and learned! J. C. HAVENS.

Chicopee, Mass., Nov. 15.

For Zion's Herald. LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA. MR. EDITOR :- We are realizing, as the Cent

ary year is flowing away, that it is annus mirabilis -a year whose Methodistic history will be regarded in after times with grateful interest. It has been rendered memorable here by a series of Centenary Jubilee Meetings, which have been held in quite a number of our churches. These meetings have been arranged by a Committee of the Preachers' Meeting, Tuesday and Friday afternoons being the times of holding them. Centenary interests were pressed on the attention of

enary Jubilee Meetings of Philadelphia quite eavenly-has made them times of joy and rereshing to many pious hearts.

Our thank offerings will not prove so large as hose presented in some other sections of the church. Still we shall have much whereof we may rejoice in coming days. Some noble-minded embers of the church have signalized the Cenenary year by providing Methodist Episcopal Church Rooms, located at 1018 Arch Street, a most eligible site, well adapted to become the rallying point of Methodist counsels and power. The building contains a Book Room, Church Extension Room, a beautiful Bishop's Room, and a ommodious Room for holding the Preachers'

It is confidently hoped we will raise for the enowment of Dickinson College about \$50,000 in the city limits—which amount, added to the offer-ings for a like purpose from the remaining parts of the patronizing territory, will place this timehonored institution on the highway of glorious sefulness for ages. Dickinson College has now scholarly President, an able and learned Facalty. All that is requisite for a triumphant career is a handsome endowment, which we hope soon to record as actually secured-fait accompli-

For Zion's Herald.

"HE THAT GLORIETH, LET HIM GLORY IN THE LORD."

We had a Centenary love feast last evening Many from neighboring churches joined us, and we had indeed "a feast of fat things." The tesimonies were cheering. Holiness to the Lord seemed to be the motto of all.

As I walked down to our church, many thoughts came crowding into my mind; the moon shone with its clear, mild rays upon all around-emblems of its Creator-unchangeable, the same as when Adam gazed upon it in the garden of Eden. I looked down to earth; the autumnal leaves were falling, and all nature spoke of decay and change. I strove to cast my mind back one century, through our dear church's history. How many had traveled through our land with weary feet, but unwavering faith, carrying the glad tidings of salvation to thousands, who, listening to their voices, accepted the glorious truth, and with their sainted teachers, are now in glery. Who can read the history of Methodism in this country and not have their hearts thrill with reverence and gratitude to its old pioneers, who indeed "endured hardness as good soldiers of the cross;" they prepared the way, many of them without education, but fitted with the Holy Ghost. Accessions were daily made to our church through their instrumentality, and now where do we stand? We who have the light of education, the advantages of our colleges and seminaries, scattered throughout those very places where our fathers worshiped in log houses and in the open air, do we, now a great people, improve the blessing so richly bestowed upon us. Have we the self-sacrificing spirit of our fathers; and we may do our part in the work they begun, and all rich or poor may contribute to the glorious cause they espoused amidst every discourage-

I cannot look abroad upon our churches and seats of learning without a tribute of grateful praise to those who fought so manfully the battles of the Lord in our then wilderness land; the Lord was with them and spake through them. I look forward through the next century and ask, What will avail our great educational institutions, if the earnest piety of our fathers is not there, if our ministers sent forth from them have not a hantism of the Holy Ghost? I would rather pray for good than great men to lead the vast army of the Methodists to the fold of Christ; but let the two be combined-a pure heart, and a clear, powerful intellect, and prosperity is ever ours. S.

The two should go together. A gentleman who had long been praying for the souls of others, at last began to look about him anxiously to see what he could do for Christ. In this mood, to see what he could do for Christ. In this mood, as he was on his way to church one Sunday evening, he met a young man who did not appear to be going to any place of worship. He respectfully addressed him, entered into conversation with him, invited him to go to church with him, offering him a seat in his own pew. Succeeding in this case, he was encouraged to proceed, until he was the means of leading one hundred young men to become stated attendants upon the sanctuary, and many of them were converted. Teacher, you have long been praying for your class. Is it not time now to go to work and lead them to Christ? Perhaps God has heard your prayers, and is saying unto you, "Wherefore criest thou to me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN VACUUM TUBES. Much interest has been excited of late by the vacuum tubes of Geisler, of Bonn, and of Mr. Gasseot, of England, for the production of variously tinted and stratified currents of electric light. In these ingenious tubes—first devised by Geisler,—the current of electricity from an induction coil is made to traverse exceedingly thin atmosphere of different, or even mixed gases, producing diverse forms and colors of light. When a capillary tube is expanded at intervals into bulbs, and the whole is filled with exceedingly attenuated hydrogen gas, the result is very into bulbs, and the whole is filled with exceedingly attenuated hydrogen gas, the result is very beautiful—a red light shooting through the capillary duct, and the bulbs glowing with white light. By using nitrogen, carbonic acid and other media in the tubes, and varying the conformation of these ingeniously marvelous results of color, stratification and diffusion are obtained, and by the adroit revolution of these tubes on a wheel, electric fireworks of almost enchanting splendor and beauty may be produced.

A FAITHFUL GRANDSON.

A grandson of Gen. Cass, about thirteen years f age, a very reserved and thoughtful boy, who as accustomed to read the Bible to his grandof age, a very reserved and thoughtful boy, who was accustomed to read the Bible to his grandfather, came into his room one day, and after sitting in a meditative mood for some time, looked up earnestly and said, "Grandpa, do yon love Jesus?" With some emotion the General replied, "I hope I do, my child, but not as much as I ought." "Well," said the boy, "I will pray for you;" and he arose and left the room. After a short absence he returned, and said, with increased earnestness, "Grandpa, I want you to say that you do love Jesus, and not that you hope." The General was quite ovarcome by the appeal, and related the incident to his daughter with much emotion.

RICHES AND HONOR ARE GOOD .- The desire to possess them is natural to all men; but if these agree not with virtue, the wise man ought to contemn and generously to renounce them. On the contrary, poverty and ignominy are evils; man naturalls avoids them. If these attack the wise man, it is right that he should rid himself of them, but not by aring a Contrary. but not by crime. - Confucius.

THE BELIEVER IN CHRIST .- The believer lives THE BELIEVER IN CHRIST.—The believer lives by Christ, like Christ, and for Christ. The same principles, pursuits and motives which Christ had, must be the exercise of his life. The believer's life is one which Christ has redeemed, animated and endowed with spiritual gifts, in order that it may be spent in his service. It is not merely for existence, or character, or privilegs, that this life was imparted, but for action.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL, NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Our friends have sometimes recommended that the Herald adopt the practice of many other papers of offering premiums on new subscribers. But our system of agency is a little peculiar, and has been so satisfactory, on the whole, that we have generally thought it best to adhere to the old plan. Occasionally, however, we have tried the extra inducement of offering premiums, and it has worked well. We have thought the present year a good time to try the experiment again. As we have heretofore stated, we fear the Herald has been rather neglected the past season. We fear we are not keeping pace with the progress of some of our cotemporaries. These papers, by keeping traveling agents in the field, are making a steady advance in circulation. With really, as we think, a better system of agency, our list i nearly a thousand less than before the war. Cannot something be done by our numerous and faithful old friends to check this tendency, and put us in lead of all other religious papers in New England? We have thought the offer at the present time of a few appropriate premiums might encourage our friends to take hold of this matter, and give us a Centenary lift. We accordingly pro pose as follows:

To interest the children, and friends of children for one new subscriber, with \$2.50 paid in ac vance, we will give the "Children's Centenar Memorial." It is edited by Dr. Wise, and is de signed to communicate the marvelous facts of Methodist history in the form of interesting Dia logues-an excellent thing for S. S. Exhibition and for a Sunday School Gift Book. Price 600 The announcement of this premium in all ou Sunday Schools, would undoubtedly procure us least one new subscriber in each, and ought to roll us in a thousand as the children's proportion.

For two new subscribers, with \$5.00 in advance we will give the steel engraving of the nine living Bishops of our church. This is called the "Bish ops' Picture," and is the most elegant and accu rate group of portraits ever published. The price is \$1.50.

For three new subscribers, with \$7.50 in a vance, we will give Stevens' " Centenary of Methodism," OR " Women of Methodism." Price of each \$1.50.

For four new subscribers, with \$10, we will give Russell's " Centenary Picture of Methodism," embracing the deceased and living Bishops of the church, and several historical scenes. Price \$3. The foregoing are to be given only to those who

receive no other commission. They will be for warded by mail where desired, postage prepaid To preachers, beside their usual cash commission we will give the Bishops' Picture for five new sub scribers; the Centenary Picture for ten; the Meth odist Quarterly Review for 1867, OR Stevens' History of the M. E. Church, in two vols., for twelve, Write names and address of subscribers correct

ly and legibly, and enclose the money carefully and send by mail, at our risk. We shall commence sending to these new sub

scribers as soon as received, making no charge for the rest of this year.

WE REPEAT.

We invite an effort immediately for new subscri bers. To start the thing at once, we propose to commence sending the Herald immediately on the receipt of the subscription price (\$2.50) and give credit to Jan. 1, 1868, thus making no charge for the remaining Nos. of this year. Observe, we shall print extra papers for those subscribers only as they come in, and shall not sen back Nos. in any case. Hence the inducement to act promptly. Will our subscribers and agents do us the

favor to announce this proposal in the pulpit and prayer meeting, or any other appropriate place? Remember the money must accompany the order.

INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1867 .- The Missionary Society by Hell Missionary

gers for 1867: Rev. Bishop Morris, President.

Bishop Janes, 1st Vice President. Bishop Scott, 2d Bishop Scott, 2d Bishop Simpson, 3d Bishop Baker, 4th

Bishop Clark, 6th Mr. Daniel L. Ross, 10th Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, 11th "

Mr. James H. Taft, 14th Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D., Corresponding Secretary Rev. W. L. Harris, D.D., Assistant Cor. Sec. Rev. J. M. Trimble, D.D., Second Ass't Cor. Sec. Rev. J. M. Trimble, D.D., Treasurer. Rev. Adam Poe, D.D., Assistant Treasurer. Rev. David Terry, Recording Secretary.

Managers-Rev. Bishops Morris, Janes, Simpson, Baker, Ames, Clark, Thomson and King Sey; Revs. J. P. Durbin, D.D., W. L. Harris, D.D., T. Carlton, D.D., D. Terry, J. Holdich, D.D., J. Porter, D.D., R. C. Putuey, J. A. Roche, D. Wise, D.D., J. M. Tuttle, R. L. Dashiel, C. D. Foss, M. D.D., J. M. Tuttle, R. L. Dashiel, C. D. Foss, M. D'C. Crawford, D. Curry, D.D., A. C. Foss, H. Bangs, H. B. Ridgaway, J. Ayars, A. S. Hunt, T. Sewall, D.D., R. V. Lawrence, L. S. Weed, S. D. Brown, Messrs, J. B. Oakley, W. B. Skidmore, J. L. Phelps, M.D., J. Falconer, W. Truslow, E. L. Fancher, S. P. Patterson, J. H. Taft, T. A. Howe, H. M. Forrester, N. Worrall, H. J. Baker, D. L. Ross, J. S. M'Lean, C. Walsh, J. Little, H. Dollner, J. French, J. H. Ockershausen, S. Crowell, J. M'Coy, O. Hoyt, C. C. North, G. Oakley, W. Sanford, S. Halstead, C. H. Fellows, W. W. Cornell, S. U. F. Odell, I. Odell, O. H. P. Archer, G. J. Ferry.

ITEMS .- 1. We note among matters of interes connected with this really great annual meeting, that on the morning of its first session it was annual meeting. The consequence of the members from the Board, D. L. Ross, Esq., could not be present in consequence of sudden sickness in his family, (it resulted in death the next day.) W. B. Skidmore, Esq., was appointed to fill the place.

2. Bishop Baker being in feeble health, and have

ess in his family, retired on the evening of e first day. 3. The treasurer's report being presented, showe the total receipts from Nov. 1. 1865, to Oct. 31. 1866, to be \$702,813.25, being an increase over the preceding year of \$66,446.47.

Appropriations to missions among foreign ulations other than German was increased by 5. Appropriation to Indian mission increase

6100.
6. Provision was made for the opening of mis sions in Mexico and Central America. 7. In the course of the proceedings it occurred that in all probability one of the bishops will visiour missions in South America during the curren

missionary year.

8. The appropriations to Foreign Scandinavian
Missions was diminished by \$6,631. Their principal church being completed, such a decrease could
be made and yet have the work kept up and enmissionary year.

. The appropriation to Liberia was increased by

\$820, and by this, provision was made for increasing and extending the work.

10. An advance was made in the appropriation to South America, for there the work outstrips ou

to enter the opening doors.

We have provided to reinforce our work in by adding two married or three single men 12. The appropriation to the Foreign German lissions is not equal to that of last year, but the work on hand will not be retarded; on the contra ry, it is in shape to go forward as hitherto.

13. For India a slight increase was made, and two additional missionaries are provided for, to b

sent out this year.

14. Provision was made for strengthening the Bulgarian Mission by the addition of another man

15. Specific appropriations were made for the support of American Domestic Missions within the bounds of Source American Company. nt out this year.

bounds of My-nine Annual Conferences.

16. The "third class of missions" for the current year embraces, 1, the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona; 2, Dacotah and Montana; 3, Utah 17. Liberal provision was made for the erection

of churches for the poor in our Southern States, for which see the figures in the table showing the distribution of the \$1,080,978.

18. The missions in Ireland, under the care of the Irish Wesleyan Methodist Conference, are to have

19. The General Committee provided as usual to have the amount necessary to be raised by the church for the support of the missions, apportioned among the Conferences according to their several

20. The Committee take occasion to say to th whole church: "We ought to state to you frankly that there will be a heavy debt on the treasury at the close of 1867, unless the Conferences shall respond to the amounts apportioned to them severally. In case of failure to respond on the part of the church, we shall have to retrench our vast missionary work both at home and abroad. This, we have

Zion. The heroic utterance of the oldest member of the General Committee, in the progress of the session, is a fitting one with which to close this paper. While provision for the Foreign Missions was under discussion, this veteran minister of Jesus Christ said, "Rather than impair the efficiency and progress of this department of our work, I would relinquish every cent appropriated

CHINA.-Dr. Maclay, our superintendent, writes Sept. 6th:
"I am thankful to say that we have passed through our hot season, and are now entering on our cool weather. The members of the mission, our cool weather. The members of the mission, excepting Bro. Baldwin's family, are all in good health, and we look forward to the cool season with good hopes of success in our work. Bro. Hart and Wheeler, who have recently joined us, promise to be very pleasant associates and efficient missionaries. It is a matter of thanksgiving to us all that they have passed through their first sum-

mer so safely.

"Bro. Sites recently held a two day meeting at one of his country appointments. Two children and one adult were baptized. Bro. Sites holds his last quarterly meeting for this mission year in about ten days, and hopes to baptize two or three

"We have recently had two Christian marriag in our native church. Bro. Sites conducted one and I the other. We commend ourselves and our work to your sympathy and prayers."

FALL TERM EXAMINATION AT WILBRA-

The usual Fall Term Examination of the Wes-leyan Academy took place on Monday and Tues-day, the 19th and 20th of November. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Rev. H. P. Satchwell of Wilbraham, Rev. Wm. J. Pomfret of Ludlow, Rev. R. H. Howard of Monson, Rev. Messrs. Stowell (Cong.), Foster (Cong.), Cushing and Warren of Wilbraham, together with the two resident physicians, Drs. Foskett and

Foster.

The Report of the Committee was given by the marks having been requested for publication in the Herald, the following is respectfully submitted: The Report was introduced by a few remarks on the delicacy of the task of an Examining Committhe tee, and an apology for the absence of a written re-port, which was rendered impracticable by lack of time. The results of the examination were then Each class was reported upon accordng to the threefold scale fixed upon by the Com-

nittee.—passable, good, and excellent.

No class had to be designated entirely by the first term, many were denominated good, and two thirds of the whole number received a place in the third category. Judgment having thus been passed on various classes, the different departments were passed in review. In so doing, an attempt was made not only to commend whatever excellences. the Examination had brought to the notice of the

Committee, but also to make such criticism suggestions as seemed appropriate and useful The Department of Common English was esteemed satisfactory, in view of existing circumstances. It seemed to the Committee that the classes were too large for the highest degree of proficiency on the part of their members. An aditional teacher in this department would be a

great improvement.

The Commercial Department was deemed worthy of great praise. Were it an independent institution, its varied excellences would perhaps be better known; but its connection with this institution enables it to offer to students many advantages not enjoyed in independent commercial colleges, and should be, proceeded of drawback, an additional inducement to instead of a drawback, an additional inducement to patronize it. The progress of the classes in Penmanship was spoken of as quite extraordinary.

The Departments of Mathematics and Natural Science also gave great satisfaction; nearly all lasses in both departments were designated in the

report as excellent.

In the Department of Belles Lettres. Mental and Moral Science, the class in Mental Philosophy excited particular remark. Prof. Haven's Text-Book ployed, and the recitations would have done or to a senior class in any college.

honor to a senior class in any college.

The proficiency of the classes in French and German led to the remark that the advantages of having native teachers in modern languages are often more imaginary than real. Whatever superiority such teachers may possess in point of accuracy in accent and pronunciation is often overbalanced by the greater facility of an English teacher in the art of communication, and greater familiarity with the unication, and greater familiarity with the plier difficulties of an English student In the Classical Department great thoroughness of drill seemed to have been combined with an intelligent and appreciative study of the different probably never better than to-day. Several new text-books have been recently introduced, and they are among the best which our language affords.

The importance of the Department of Fine Arts ding music, was remarked upon at length; allumade to the effort of our leading colleges establish similar departments in connection themselves, and a most favorable judgment nounced upon the proficiency of the pupils in this department during the term. The exhibition of drawings and paintings, in the Ladies' Hall, was highly creditable to the young ladies and their nev teacher. The music class was very large and flour ishing, giving employment to three regular teacher and one assistant. There were no recitations is the theory of music, but a very praiseworthy de gree of skill was manifested in the pieces ex during the hours set apart for that purpose. pieces execute

The Committee took pleasure in congratulating the Principal, Dr. Cooke, on the success which ha crowned his efforts to systematize and classify more thoroughly the various branches of instruc-tion. They attributed to these efforts, and to his efficient supervision, many of the happy results which the examinations developed; and glancing forward to the future, commended him and his ex cellent colleagues to Him on whose blessing al human efforts are dependent for success. In conclusion, we may remark that a larger nur ber of students has been enrolled the past term than during any other term since the founding of the institution. God bless the Wesleyan Academy, and give her yet other noble and m Wilbraham, Nov. 20.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COL LEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Fall Term of this time-honored, never to be forgotten institution has just closed, with the most perfect satisfaction and encouraging auspices. This institution still lives and flourishes, and no doubt will, until like the soul leaving the body it emerges into something higher and better. It was never favored with a more diligent or pulnetaking Pac-ulty than it now has. Its excellent Principal, Rev. Silas E. Quimby, A.M., and his experienced teachers have been over-worked, but they only shine the brighter for it. The examination of classes was entirely satisfactory, as a whole—evincing the most thorough and successful instruction on the part of the Faculty, and commendable diligence and profi-ciency on the part of the students. It was not our privilege to hear the addresses of Rev. W. S. Palmer, of Wells River, and Hon, I. S. Adams, of rlington, but we heard them very highly spoke

of as able and timely.

The students' exhibition was very good, consid The students exhibition was very good, considering the fact that all who took part in the exercises were new beginners. There was a very choice selection of subjects, and they were well presented and discussed. We might speak in special praise of a few, but all did so well that our only wish is that in regard to all their life might be as promising and successful as were their performance when the stage. During the ances upon the stage. During the fall term there has been a precious revival interest at Newbury, under the faithful ministry of Rev. H. A. Spencer, and some fifty or more have been led to embrace the Saviour.

Now knowing as we do that knowledge is power that intelligence is one of the great ends of this life and the life to come, and that the human sou naturally thirsts for knowledge, we would exhort parents everywhere to give by all means their children a liberal education. It is a duty that you owe to yourselves, to this age, to your children and to God. And we would say to every young man and young lady, get a good education. Begin now, and persevere in the work, whatever may be you difficulties until this is done. And do parents ask where shall we send our children to school? And do young people ask where shall we go? Wanswer, by all means to Newbury.

I. Le Baron, Secretary.

Bradford, Vt., Nov. 16.

APPEAL TO THE EAST MAINE CONFER-ENCE. To the Ministers, Members and Friends of the M. L.

Church in East Maine: DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: - By appoint or eighteen months, sustained important relations to its educational interests and to the Centenary movement. But he has not, during that time, taxed the compositors of the *Heraid* with a line upon these matters, though articles and notices upon these themes have flooded its columns. The time has now come when he should be heard. He has not been idle. The aim has been to carry forward all the Centenary objects, but to give special atten-tion to the Seminary whose claims the Conference had decided to be paramount, and which had been entrusted to him as Agent. The Centenary Com-mittee matured, and the Conference adopted a plan which provided for a public meeting and a thorough canvass on every charge. The meetings have been canvass on every charge. The meeting, had held, the obligations to a new personal consecration, and the claims of connectional and local objects upon the liberality of the church have been duly presented. Time will show that these services the spirituality and the jocts upon the liberality of the church have been duly presented. Time will show that these services did much to increase the spirituality and the

liberality of our people; but they have not as yet

good reason to believe, the church does not wish us to do; and to prevent this the church will respond promptly and liberally, if properly applied to by the pastors, aided by their Missionary Committees severally.

The concurrence of the bishops of the church in the results reached by the General Committee and Board, is an expression from the leaders of our local transfer of the oldest memory.

The heaven two observe or the interests we would advance; and this too at a time when men of means are disposed to aid us. One noble man has given us \$2,500, and his "elect lady" has subscribed the same amount. There is hope that two other families may each subscribe an equal sum. No such offerings have ever before been even named in the history of our institution. Contr outions to its funds in the past have been, most of moderate means. Our preachers have always aided the work. Many of them have helped to build up the wants of his work, who never did and never could introduce their own children to its benefits But now that the few wealthy friends we have left us in East Maine are setting so laudable an example em. They expect it; they have a right to expe And now will our dear brethren, the preache make such an effort as the emergency demands and will our people give them such a response as befits the occasion? Let us put our solitary but deserving institution by the side—in usefulness I mean—of any similar school in New England, and

at the same time make some offering to every Ce tenary object before the church.

The time is eventful. We have delayed too long; but it is not yet too late. Full forty days of this year remain; our machinery is almost perfect; we year remain; our machinery is almost perfect; we have expended much labor; the people are prepared. More can be done in a few weeks now than could have been accomplished early in the year in as many months. Earnest, persistent work from now till the end of the year will secure results that we may rejoice over till the last day of life. But soon it will be too late! Blessings brought to the shore by ocean surges must be speedily secured, or they will be carried back by the receding tide and lost—perhaps forever. Our case is similar. and lost—perhaps forever. Our case is similar. The long roll of a century like a mighty wave of the ocean has placed within our reach an opportunity we never enjoyed before. If we are wise and earnest, we may now snatch from the crest of the bil-low a great and permanent good. But if we fall promptly to secure it, it will soon be borne back by the refluent tide not to return in our day if for a undred years.

CLOTHING FOR FREEDMEN.

MR. EDITOR:-May I not appeal with success

MR. EDITOR:—May I not appeal with success to old friends in New England to contribute a few barrels of second hand clothing and quilts to the students of the "Baker Theological Institute," and more than fifty of our local colored preachers who are efficiently working on the circuits amid the perils of the interior?

Anything for the comfort of these noble men and their families, and the aged, will be most gratefully received. The partial failure of the crops will cause great suffering among the Freedmen the coming winter. Will not our "Ladies' Sewing Circles" or other friends canvass their neighborhoods for second-hand clothing, and forward it immediately? Put it in barrels, strongly headed up, and plainly marked as freight, to my address, p, and plainly marked as freight, to my addression, S. C., and I will see them judiciou stributed to the most needy and worthy. Steam rs leave Boston every ten days, direct for Sout rolina, Daniel Lewis & Co., Agents, 9 Merchants Row, Boston. T. WILLARD LEWIS, Sup't of M. E. Missions in South Carolina.

MR. EDITOR:—I like the suggestion in your editrial headed "Centenary Reports." In addition to the tiems named in the third paragraph I would have all other monies raised by the church and con-gregation reported, including incidental expenses, sams raised by sewing societies and for benevolent objects of a local character; so that the whole work of the charge should be shown by the Min-ntes.

Taunton, Nov. 8.

HELP FOR INDIA.

Have you read Rev. E. W. Parker's plea for India n the last number of Zion's Herald? If not, turn o it and read it, and read it again. Bro. Parker is Presiding Elder in our India Mission Conference. le is acquainted with the field, and knows where e affirms. Think of it! ten millions of souls he afirms. Think of it! ten millions of souls de-pendent on us for religious instruction, and only eighteen missionaries in the field! Pray over it, and inquire, am I doing my duty? More men must be sent to the India Conference—they can be found —they are waiting now to be sent—they long to go. Let them go, and let the church sustain them by their liberal contributions and prayers. We y their liberal contributions and prayers. We hope the Missionary Society will send the needed help to that distant field at once, and the church will sustain them in doing it. R. W. Allen.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Has not the Memorial Church at Wilbraham bee forgotten, or nearly so, by our friends in their Centenary offerings? The foundation is laid, and the building committee will proceed no further than they can go safely. They have no idea of getting into deor. About twenty thousand domais many beautiful and the safely safely thousand domain and the safely s given to it as Centenary offerings, or the building cannot be completed. We fear but little, as yet, has been contributed to this object. But it is not oo late—direct a part of your Centenary offering o the Memorial Church, and God will bless you.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY. Any of the preachers of the New England Con erence who have not taken their collection for the Preachers' Aid Society, are earnestly requested to remember that heretofore the receipts of the Soci-ety have been inadequate to meet the wants of our superannuated preachers and widows. Although the wants of the Society are limited to the necessities of such worn out preachers and widows as have not other means of support, and it is believed that a sum within the ability and willingness of our churches to give would meet all these want yet it needs that sum immediately. Could we double the apportionments of this year we should not ex-ceed it. We hope it may be done. We hope it may be done.
G. WHITAKER, Secretary of Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE LADIES' CEN-TENARY ASSOCIATION.

Cambridgeport, Harvard Street—Mrs. E. L. Rus-ell, \$10; Mrs. Abby M. Thomas, \$10; Mrs. H. E. Sorris, \$10; Mrs. Sarah A. Tourtelle, \$10; Mrs. A. L. Whiting, \$10; Mrs. Emily R. Fuller, \$10; Miss E. Whiting, \$10; Mrs. Emily R. Fuller, \$10; Miss Ella Jacobs, \$5; Mrs. — Taylor, \$5; smaller subscriptions, \$23. Total, \$93.

Bromfield Street Church—Miss S. P. Drake, \$10; Miss Mary Wiggin, \$10. Total, \$20.

Church Street Church—Miss Emma Stuart, 10; Miss J. A. Warren, \$10; Mrs. — Mundy, \$5; smaller sums, \$8. Total, \$33.

Medford—Mrs. Rev. Daniel Wait, from a friend, \$10; Mrs. Lord, \$10; Mrs. L

310; Mrs. Rev. Henry M. Loud, \$10; Mrs. J. C. Ruggles, \$10; Mrs. N. K. Skinner, \$5; three sub

scriptions, \$1 each, \$3; previous subscriptions, \$50. Total, \$85.

Westfield, West Parish—Mrs. James Noble, \$10.
Falmouth—Mrs. James H. Davis, \$10.
Dorchester Street Church—Mrs. Albert Ellis, \$100; Mrs. George L. Brown, \$30; Mrs. Lysander Jones, \$25; Mrs. Anna W. Cross, \$10; Mrs. Mary H. Holman, \$10; Mrs. Bizabeth E. Tower, \$10; Mrs. Rev. N. Stutson, \$10; Mrs. L. F. Baker, \$10; Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson, \$10; Mrs. D. P. Nichols, \$10; Mrs. Asahel Sylvester, \$10; Mrs. Mary S. Morse, 10; Mrs. Sarah Sawyer, \$10; Mrs. James A. Kelly, \$10; one dollar subscriptions, \$43. Total, \$308.

Saratoga Street Church—Mrs. S. C. Peterson, \$2: Saratoga Street Church—Mrs. S. C. Peterson, \$2: 31 subscriptions, \$10. Total, \$12.

CENTENNIAL MASS MEETING AT CINCINNATI.great meeting was held in Cincinnati on Monday Nov. 12th. Addresses were made by Gov. Cox Rev. Dr. Bowman and Rev. J. G. Bruce. Gov. Co. was chairman of the evening. A report of the Cen enary contributions of the churches in the city shows an aggregate of \$169,117, of which \$110,675 will go for church extension purposes.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

This enterprising "Journal of Civilization" ha entered upon the eleventh year of its history. W have often spoken of its ability, its loyalty, and the extent and variety of its pictorial illustrations. If we should speak again of its real merits, we would be obliged to repeat much that we have said before. We fully endorse as pertinent to the cas the following from Forney's Philadelphia Press:

This noble journal, now in the eleventh year o

its publication, has never faltered in its advocacy of true principles. The best illustrated paper in the country, if not in the world, it is engerly read and thoughtfully pondered by hundreds of thousands of people. It delights all classes. Some are charmed by its pictorial embellishments, others by its pleasant stories, others by its lively humor, and its editorial strength is feit and recognized by every its editorial strength is felt and recognized by every one. One of its greatest merits is its Reliability. During the war for the Union it kept a large force of artists in the field, who were constantly employed in transmitting sketches of battles or other prominent incidents of the great rebellion. These are far too numerous to be particularized. Once, and only once, it was declared contraband at Fortress Monroe, by some military magnate, because it had a fine and accurate map of the rebel works at Yorktown, but the restriction was soon withdrawn. It enjoyed an extensive circulation in the army, and to the commander-in-chief as well as

withdrawn. It enjoyed an extensive circulation in the army, and to the commander-in-chief as well as to the enlisted man served as solace in many an otherwise dull hour. For some months past its large cartoons, drawn with great skill, and engraved in the best style of the art, have given it a more extended influence even than before.

The scathing representations of the apostate Andrew Johnson have also been of great benefit. The Weeping Andrew, from the penell of that gifted young artist, Thomas Nast, Esq., where the meek and humble individual is represented as shedding tears at the receipt of the news of the scenes in the Fourteenth-of-August Convention, was an excellent hit, while the small vignettes which surrounded its erved to fill in and complete the history.

We hope that the Messrs. Harper may continue their Weekly for many years, and feel assured that it will always wield its powerful influence on the side of right.

The influence of that paper has borne so heavily against the Rebellion and its sympathizers by its able editorials and its telling illustrations, that anonymous letters have frequently been sent to the publishers, and some not a great while ago, which informed them of conspiracies to take their lives. and assuring them that they would be assassinated If they did not change the tone of their Weekly to wards the South. As they have not been intimi dated by such threats, to change its course, and do not intend to be, the publishers are worthy of al praise and more extensive patronage. We comnend it as a valuable family paper.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1866 Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

The God of nations does not yet give us mooth and untroubled sea on which to navigate the ship of State. The storm still howls in the distance, the waves of political excitement run high, and the billows roll with perilous import towards rocks and reefs, which threaten disaster both to ship and crew. What is the moral of all this?

While the plague of war was upon the nation and when the colored man cheerfully volunteered to brave dangers and death, in order to help us to out down the Rebellion, we said that hereafter he should be clothed wing all the rights and immunities of citizenship. It was the conviction of all loyal hearts that those who had so bravely and successfully used the bayonet, could safely be trusted with the ballot-that suffrage should be given both as a reward and a right to the Freedmen who had proved themselves so worthy of it by their unswerving loyalty to the government So the nation thought and felt and said, and purposed in its heart to do, during the midnight hour of its peril. But the clouds were soon scattered. the stars shone out again in the sky, and the morn ing light at length appeared. Firing ceased along the hostile lines; Lee surrenders, and the seces sion armies are disarmed and disbanded. As peace prospects brightened, the nation in its joy forgot its promises, and like Pharaoh of old, hardened its heart towards the Freedmen. The Republican party, even, evades the direct issue, and tries to reconstruct the rebellious States on a foundation lacking the corner-stone of equal justice t all. The government does not even protect the Freedmen in their natural rights. They have suffered untold evils in the South from their for mer oppressors. They have been abused, defrauded, robbed, murdered; and the perpetrators of these crimes are not even brought to trial for their offenses.

To us one thing is clear—the nation that allow or winks at such outrages upon the poor and helpless, cannot long prosper. Another plague, wors than the one which has just passed away, will be prepared for it. This is the teaching of all history. Will the people learn and be wise? "When the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." It is only when the righteous are in authority that the people can safely rejoice-that is, when righteons government is faithfully administered for the good of all the people. So far as the Freedmen and the true loyalists at the South are concerned, there is for them to-day no such government.

In the late elections the people have spoken to their high officials, and said to Congress, Take even higher ground. As the South rejects with scorn the Constitutional Amendment proposed to them for their adoption, some juster method of reconstruction will have to be devised. There may be an overruling Providence in all this; we believe there is Present indications are—we call them indications of Providence—that impartial suffrage must be made the "sine qua non" of safe and specessful reconstruction. Had the South bowed reverently before the majesty of the loyal people, and accepted the Constitutional Amendment their representatives, who could take the oath, would undoubtedly have been admitted to their vacant seats in Congress, and the leprosy of the nation would have been only partially covered, not healed. Now we have the opportunity to deal justly with all classes, making all equal before the law. We hope our far-seeing statesmen and Christian politicians, if there are such. will see that impartial suffrage is inevitable. The nation must come to it. Shall it come voluntarily, magnanimously, promptly, or wait in the entanglements and snaresof an unjust and selfish policy, until the Ruler of nations shall scourge it into duty by his judgments and with a whip of scor-

pions? There is much talk just now about an offer from the South-perhaps from the President in his next Message-of impartial suffrage for universal mnesty. To such a proposition we should make no objection, provided it was duly guaranteed. But we should want the suffrage part of it framed in as an amendment to the Constitution. Amnesty must be granted by Congress; at present suffrage can come only from State governments, which, though made right to-day, may be altered tomorrow. The South might promise impartial suffrage to obtain universal amnesty-prob would do it cheerfully; but after amnesty had been granted them, they might regard their promise just as binding as they formerly did their official oath to support the Constitution. They have perjured themselves too much already to be trusted on such a question as that without guarantees framed into the Constitution. We trust that the thirty-ninth Congress, or the fortieth, will be wise enough to look after this, and see that no such amnesty is decreed, except upon conditions which will make certain, for all time to come, impartial suffrage to all the citizens of the United States. Let there be recognized no distinction on account of color. Impose upon the Freedmen just such property or intellectual qualifications as white en are willing to accept and live under, and we will be content. So will the Freedmen; but on no other conditions should a Christian man or a philanthropist be willing to consent. In conclusion we say—with or without convul-

sion, impartial suffrage will ultimately come. It is useless, impolitic, sinful to oppose it. Let it come peacefully, cheerfully, promptly, and reconstruction will be made easy and successful. This is as much a moral and religious, as a political question. We therefore pray that our representatives in Congress will attend early and faithfully to this pressing and important question

CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of the Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church was held in Union Church, Philadelphia, Thursday evening, Nov. 15, Major-General John W. Geary, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of New Orleans, and speeches were made by Bishops Clark, Kingsley, Simpson and Janes, Major General Geary, Rev. Dr. D. S. Moody, of Chicago, Rev. Dr. S. Y. Munroe, and Rev. A. J. Kynett, of Iowa. The annual report shows that there are already fifty-five auxiliary societies formed in all the States represented in Congress. Last year money was appropriated to build r assist one hundred and forty-four churches in Minnesota, Illinois, East Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, East Tennessee, Middle Tenessee, Michigan and other places. The receipts ave been \$59,524.97; expenditures \$50,566.99. The following were elected managers of the society for

the ensuing year: Revs. Jos. Castle, D.D., D. W. Bartine, D.D., J. unningham, J. F. Chaplain, G. W. Lybrand, W. L. Gray, T. C. Murphy, W. Cooper, D.D., A. Atwood J. Mason, B. H. Nadal, D.D., A. Cookman, W. J. Paxson, W. Mullen, J. B. M'Cullough, S. Vansant, J. B. Dobbins, F. Moore, D.D., J. W. Jackson, J. Dickerson. Laymen-T. T. Tasker, Sen., Jos. R.

Townsend, Amos Phillips, Colson Heiskill, T. T. Mason, L. C. Simons, Col. J. A. Wright, I. S. Cus-ter, J. W. Early, Thomas K. Peterson, James Long, Thomas Hull, D. P. Cubberly, J. B. Longacre, Jos Thompson, W. G. Spencer, J. Robeno, Jr., J. W Hicks, J. H. Thornley, J. H. Bryson, Charles Scott, D. H. Bowen, Edward Perry, John Alcorn, and Joh

APPORTIONMENTS TO NEW ENGLAND. A Committee was appointed by the Missiona Board, at its late session in New York, to appo

tion the whole amount of money to be raised for missionary purposes to the different Conferences The following, as forwarded to us by Dr. Harris are the sums apportioned by that Committee to the six New England Conferences. We give along with the apportionment the amount raised by eac Conference this year:

New England, \$30,000 00 \$26,011 74 8,000 00 10,000 00 New Hampshire Maine, East Maine, 8,227 84 6,000 00 16,000 00 12,774 71 Providence. 10,000 00 7,538 78 \$66,140 74 Total. \$80,000 00

This is an increase over the resent year of \$13,859 26. We give also below the total membership each Conference, including probationers, the average rate per member paid this year, and the aver

age rate per member apportioned this year: Av. paid. Av. to pay East Maine, 16.235 .79 12,773 84,796 .78 Total. We have omitted fractions.

Thus we see that the average paid this year I nember for the six New England Conferences i 78 cents, while the average per member for the same membership to meet the apportionment fo next year will be over 94 cents-about 94 1-

The average increase will be a little over For New England this will be quite a step i advance, more than we have usually taken; but New England will do its duty, and bear its full oportion, compared with Conferences elsewhere The Centenary gifts will make the people mor liberal hereafter, and we think they will fully meet their responsibilities. We hope that no Conference in New England will fall behind its appor onment. Every one can come up to it if its spir itual guides only determine to do so, and give the watchword to the people. If the response is left with us, it is this: We can do it; WE MUST DO WE WILL DO IT. Let the people and preachers say, All hail. AMEN AND AMEN.

THE HANSON PLACE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

We had heard much of this famous Sunday Scho Brooklyn. A few Sabbaths ago we stepped in to see it with our own eyes. After an hour and a half seeing and hearing, we came away deeply impresse the conviction, Truly this is a model Sunda School. It has a large, neat, well arranged, beautiful room, built exclusively for the school. It numbers 800 scholars, and the place is too strait fo them. They expect soon to colonize and start an ther school. We were very happy to learn that hey have every year from 70 to 100 conversions. The present Mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. Booth, is the

superintendent, who we were informed would soon

er resign his mayoralty than his superintendency He is nobly sustained by his assistant superinter lent, John French, Esq., a wealthy and influentia nember of the church, and a corps of devoted and able teachers. The number of males and female both of scholars and teachers, was about equal Thirty-six classes of each were called by name, as answered to the call by a contribution to the mis sionary cause. Nearly a hundred beautiful banners decorated the room among the classes. The singing o'clock, A. M., to recite their lessons, and be instructed by their teachers; one at 3 o'clock P. M., for prayer, singing, addresses, and other indred exercises. The children are tanght to attend church; about nine tenths of the school attend the morning preaching. They sit in the gal leries when the parents have no pews below, som of the officers and teachers being present to pre serve order. That is as it should be in all ou chools-the children should be taught to atten

church at least once a day. When this is not dor ve fear but little good is accomplished. We were pleased throughout, with one exception They compelled us to make a speech, and after wards made the editor and his wife life members of heir Sabbath School Missionary Society, beautif certificates being given, and gave us no opportu nity to thank them for the favor. We have onl this method of redress which we take, and say, W are very much obliged to you.

CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We shall hereafter cease giving local contrib ions out of New England, except perhaps in som special cases, and publish the amounts by State dding each week whatever we may find additions and correcting as far as possible, the subscription which have been unavoidably counted twice. New York,

252,33

5,80

New Jersey, Michigan, District of Columbia, Maryland, 60,218 Rhode Island Vest Virginia. Delaware. 20,600

ennsylvania,

North Cohasset, Mass., Stoneham, Mass., additional, East Thompson, Conn., partial, Osterville, Mass., partial, Lynn, Mass., South Street, Kendall's Mills and Waterville, Me., partial, Pembroke, Mass., partial, Total, ball aw min many s \$3,158,58

LADIES' CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE NORTHWEST. We wrote to Dr. Kidder, of the Garrett Biblic

stitute, a few days since, to ascertain if possib the amount of subscriptions, made to the presentime, to the American Methodist Ladies' Center nary Association in the Northwest. He has kindle favored us with the following report: UMMARY OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMERICAN

CENTENARY ASSOCIATION.

4 subscriptions of \$1,000 each, 50 4 25 2,050 5,150 Smaller subscriptions, Total. \$13 000 The above is the aggregate of reported subscri tions, Nov. 20th. It is known that there are some funds in the hands of Conference Committees an others, of which no report has yet reached the Cor

This is more than has been reported as subscrib to the New England Branch of this Associati We doubt whether the New England ladies ha raised ten thousand dollars as yet; but we they will not cease their efforts until they ha secured as large an amount as that now reporte from the Northwest. As we write before the fine grand rally in Boston in behalf of this great enterprise, we may express the hope that a large adtion will be made to the New England subscrip-

York, who told us that the ladies of the Northwest, whose agent he was for several months, did not

expect nor desire the ladies of New England to send any of the funds raised by them to the West, but to appropriate them all to the New England Theological Seminary. We trust that our New England ladies will be generous enough not to expect the ladies of the Northwest to send any of their funds East, even if they should raise a much larger sum than may be raised in New England. We have no doubt that the formation of these associations has done much good, and will be a lasting benefit to the church.

BOSTON GYMNASIUM.

Men who labor in the open air or in the shop at usiness or trades which give them all the physical exercise they need, can have no just idea of the mportance of a Gymnasium to that class in our arge cities whose labor is mostly or largely brain work. An hour's systematic exercise daily in a well appointed Gymnasium will suffice to keep up that important equilibrium between the brain and the muscles which is absolutely necessary to lon-

gevity and health. On the corner of Elliot and Tremont Streets, in this city, may be found a large, well furnished upper room, kept clean, warmed, well lighted and ventilated, with all the appliances of a first class Gymna sium, where, during the day and evening, appropri ate physical exercise can be enjoyed at a reasona ble price. Nearly four hundred persons from the ages of ten to sixty habitually resort there, either to strengthen their muscles or to improve their health. Among them may be found clergymen, merchants, clerks, editors, and reporters. We know whereof we affirm, for we are of the number, and our own eyes have seen them. The proprietor is Charles A. Bacon, Esq.

IT CAN BE DONE.-We mean that five thousan new subscribers can be got for the Herald. Nearly two hundred have already been sent in, in respons to our recent call. A little effort on the part of all will easily make it two thousand. Even this latter number will not much more than compensate for our usual loss at the expiration of the year. We ought to receive 5,000 new subscribers at leastthen we might hope for a net gain of 3,000 or more. And this would no more than bring us abreast some of our cotemporaries. That's so. Shall it be ione, or shall Zion's Herald continue to lag along in the rear? Reader, we ask you. Has your atten tion been directed to our list of Premiums? Please refer to the first column of this page, and see it there is not something that meets your case.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE "CENTENNIAL."-We were happy to learn that the Centennial Picture, published by N. Tibbals, Esq., of New York, has had an extensive sale. It will bring quite a hand some sum of money to the Memorial Chapel at Middletown. We stepped into Bro. Tibbals' Bookstore the other day, at No. 37 Park Row, and feasted our eyes for some time on the immense piles of old and new books, mostly religious and theological, which we saw in that capacious room. Excellent copies of the old English divines, imported from the old world, may be purchased there at very reasonable prices. No. 5 Cornhill and 200 Mulberry Street, are the places at which to buy Methodist books, but other theological works than our own can be procured of Bro. Tibbals, especially by Methodist ministers, on more favorable terms than at any other place we know of. His trade is large ly with clergymen of all religious denominations He takes special pains to accommodate ministers of our own church. If any one wishes to procure some rare old book which it is difficult to find, let him apply to Bre. Tibbals. He publishes a few books. The second and last volumne of Stiers' "Words of Jesus" will soon be given to the public by him, translated into English uniform with the first volume.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FREEDMEN'S AID SO CHETY of the M. E. Church, within the Eastern Conferences, may be sent to Rev. Dr. Carlton, care of Carlton & Porter, New York. It will be more convenient for brethren in the East to remit to New York.

So writes Rev. J. M. Walden, the Corresponding

LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS .- A new book is about o appear enlitled "The Lives of the Presidents of the United States." It is published by B. B. Russell & Co. of this city, and to be sold throughout the country by agents. The author of the work is the well known and popular historian Rev. John S. C. Abbott, author of several interesting and valuable works well known to most of our readers. Under his fascinating pen dry and common-place facts glow with the freshness and interest of romance It will be an octave volume of 480 pages, handsomely illustrated by seven steel plate engravings, and thirty two engravings on wood. Of the work Mr. Abbott says in a letter to the publishers:-"I think the book will be intensely interesting. I am certainly intensely interested in writing it. Being familia with the lives of the kings of the Old World, I feel very proud of our country, in the assurance tha we can present to the world a series of rulers such as no other nation has ever enjoyed."

A NEW QUARTERLY .- At the late Convention o the Young Men's Christian Associations of America, a resolution was passed instructing the Executive Committee to publish a quarterly magazine. In compliance with instructions, the Committee have made arrangements for such a publication, the first number of which is before us. It is a handsome ctavo of 86 pages, plainly printed on good paper It is designed to be the organ of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this continent, and will be supported with such able talent as the various Associations contain. The principal aim is to publish articles suited to the mental, moral and relibly may be restricted, however, to those who can gious improvement of young men. It will also read and write. make public the progress of the different Associa tions, and give interesting information in regard to

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.—At the invitation of many prominent citizens, Dr. Hebbard was induced to repeat the course of lectures which he delivered in this city last season. He has already complete the course in two weeks, but will repeat it again for the benefit of any who may desire to hear them His audiences have been large and appreciative He is amply supplied with manakins, skeletons models and diagrams, and is said to be the best lecturer on his theme now in this country. He will commence his second series of ten lectures on Mon day, Dec. 3d, in Tremont Temple, and proposes to enter into arrangements with the superintendents of the Sunday Schools of this city, to admit theli schools at half price, viz., \$1.00 for course tickets Instruction on this subject is important to old and young, and our schools will do well to improve the present opportunity.

QUARTERLY REVIEW. - Our Book Agents at New York send us the following:

The last number for the year is before the church, with an alphabetical index of the subjects developed in the volume. The January number for 1867 will be issued in due time. We shall send it to our be issued in due time. We shall send it to our agents, the preachers, who have taken it the present year, unless they order it stopped. If any intend to stop it they will please notify us immediately, that we may not send them the January number. Attention to this announcement will save all difficulty in the settlement. Those preachers who have not taken it, will oblige us by forwarding their orders at once, that they may get the first number in season. Please brethren sustain the Quarterly by your own subscriptions and by canvassing for it among your friends. Price per year, \$5.20 net. Postage not to exceed 12 cents.

We are sorry that our preachers are not paid We are sorry that our preachers are not pai better salaries, for every one of them should have the Quarterly. We suggest that each society sub-

A GOOD METHOD.—One of our most succes gents, in sending a new subscriber, adds: agents, in sending a new subscriber, acus:

"He is a young convert, just baptized, and I recommended the Herald at once. I recommend all converts in my church to subscribe for a religious periodical as a means of grace, and always calculate to increase my list of subscribers in time of revival. God is working with us; some eight or ten have been converted."

scribe for this Methodist Review for their preacher,

when he is unable to pay for it.

New Music.-C. M. Tremaine, New York, ha just issued the following pieces of music: "Waiting for the Loved Ones," "Do Not Heed her Warning," reply to the "Gypsy's Warning," and "The

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER IS received. It commences its thirty-fourth volume. In matter, originality, and the beauty of its illustrations, we think it is one of the best yet issued. Now is the time to subscribe. A Williams & Co., of this city,

LETTER FROM AMESBURY.

are agents.

MR. EDITOR:—Communications from the different charges are of interest to many readers of the Herald, especially when there is something good to Immunicate. Itinerant ministers feel a special nterest in many places -- an interest which is not wholly of a periodical character. The old Roman could say, "I am a man, and therefore whatever relates to mankind relates to me." A noble sentiment, inspired not less by our itinerant system than by the republican form of government under which we live.

There is much of this feeling among our people, hence we are able to reckon our Centenary offer-ings by millions. "No pent up Utica," nor any other place, "contracts our powers." the breeze can bear the billows' foam, we survey our empire and behold our home."

We do not intend in this letter to give a description of this thriving village, only a remark or two. before we report the good thing promised. It is stated in an old geography published fifty years ago, hat "Amesbury is noted for its rapids and anguarities." The rapids may now be covered with bricks and mortar, but the angularities still remain, having gained others beside them. The Powow (pronounced Po) River, hidden by bridges and maslive factories, runs through the central part of the village, and is unfortunately the dividing line between Salisbury and Amesbury.

And so it comes to pass that the new minister sent here finds himself, while visiting from house to house, frequently subject to the necessity of inmiring what town he is in. But the place is now noted for the products of its large woolen mills and carriage manufactories, of which there are about twenty in all. There is apparently real Christian inion among the churches here, and a good degree of religious interest.

The M. E. Church was dedicated in 1851, but owng to an unfavorable location, has not kept pace with other denominations in the place. But having inherited a good constitution, she is looking for ward to a long life, and a more prosperous future. She did not feel able to do much for the Centenary, but we think the Centenary has done a good thing for her. Not all the shadows cast of the coming vent were clearly discerned, and when the "fulless of the time" was fairly come, she was in great heaviness, and almost ready to cry out for the ocks and the mountains to fall upon her.

But October is gone; and she has recovered her coulibrium, and found out the cause of her unhappy perturbation. It was this: She had not enough nvested in Herald stock. Since then she has sent to Bro. Rand about fifty dollars more, and with this addition to her list of Heralds, she is encouraged to hope she will be on hand when the next Centenary comes along. This is the good thing we promsed to report. And though not, as you might have supposed, a great Centenary offering, or a powerful revival, yet have we reason to expect this and other good will surely come in the harvest from the sowing of this good seed. N. M. BAILEY.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. EDITOR: - Our city begins to assume quite a lively aspect. The hotels and boarding-houses are rapidly filling up, and everything indicates that the opening of Congress is near at hand. Quite a number of Congressmen have arrived, and are securing quarters for the winter. Well known lobbyists, or as they are familiarly called, members of the Third House, begin to show themselves at the hotels, and on the Avenue in considerable numbers, and it is already intimated that they anticipate a lively business this winter. It is understood that the President is much absorbed in planning his message to Congress. It will not be completed, however, until the latest moment, as it is thought there may be some important matters connected with our foreign relations which it may be necessary to embody in

the document. INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRESIDENT that Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Grant and several other distinguished men have recently held protracted interviews with the President, as is supposed upon the reconstruction question, in connec tion with impartial suffrage. I hear that, while the President is anxious to get the views of leading statesmen upon the subject, he studiously avoids giving expression to the views he intends to promulgate in his message. I learn, however, that he loes not seem to be pleased with the plan advocated by some, to grant universal amnesty for universal suffrage. His theory is that the suffrage question belongs exclusively to the States to regulate in their own way, without interference by the General Government, and he will propably enunciate these

views in his message. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE MEETING.

On Monday evening last the colored people of this city held a mass meeting at the Fair Building. on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 7th Street, for the purpose of promoting the suffrage question in the District and in the States. The neeting was largely attended both by colored and white people, and much enthusiasm was manifested throughout the meeting. The principal speeches on the occasion were made by Hon, J. M. Edmonds, late Commissioner of the Land Office, Senator Harlan, of Iowa, and the Rev. Mr. Anderson, pastor of one of the colored churches here. It seems to be the general impression here that Congress will grant the right of the negro to vote in this District at its approaching session. It possi-

THE REV. MR. EFFENGER. I learn from good authority that this gentleman, who has been temporarily employed as pastor of the new Hamline M. E. Church in this city, is about to join the Unitarians. Mr. Effenger is a young gentleman of more than ordinary talents, and of pleasing address. But he has never been very successful as a Methodist minister, his scrmons being more of a speculative order than of leep, heart-searching gospel truth.

THE CHURCHES. Revivals are still going on with much power in Waugh Chapel, near the Capitol, and also at the Ebenezer Church, near the Navy Yard. Some seventy-five have recently connected themselves with the latter, and quite a number with the former. Washington, D. C., Nov. 22d.

Hanover Street Church .- Dr. True, the pastor of

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

the church, sends us the following: "We have had a continuous work since the year commenced -not a revival, for this church has long been in an active and fruitful state-with penitents at the altar almost every week, and as many conversions in a year on an average as there are Sabbaths. On nday, Nov. 18th, there was a surprising development of religious conviction and feeling among the children of the Sunday School, under the superinendence of Bro. Charles W. Howe. Forty-eight of them rose for prayers, with every appearance of sincerity. This is a blessed omen; it indicates the resence of the Holy Spirit in an unusual manner. child has the same struggle with evil and the fear of death that an adult experiences, even though he be too young to be fully responsible, or in any wise liable to future punishment; the same conflicting elements work within him; and he is satisfied only by the sense of pardon and the love of Christ. If this be true of very young children, low much more of older children and youth. No, children need conversion, and they may enjoy religion as well as any person. The Maker hath fashioned our hearts alike,' and his grace is alike dapted to all; it is heathenish to exclude any age from the blessings of religion."

Chichester, N. H .- Rev. S. F. Lougee The good work of the Lord is steadily going on nere. Twenty-nine have been baptized, and thirtyseven have joined on probation. About sixty have een converted. The church is being repaired literally and spiritually, and we hope for an abundant harvest of souls the coming month."

Boston Young Men's Christian Associat the regular meeting of the Standing Committee, held last Thursday evening, nearly three hundred

that the number of accessions between Sept. more. Increased activity is shown in the Assoion, and its several committees are pushing hair labors with creditable zeal and encouraging access. It is probable that an attempt will soon made to obtain \$150,000 for the purpose of erectas a building. The design is to rent the first story stores, the income from which shall be sufficient may the current expenses of the association. The oper part will contain the library, reading room, binet, committee rooms, a free gymnasium, and a offee room where young men may drop in and obgin refreshments at cost, and not be surrounded by temptations that are found at most restaurants. the project is a worthy one, and should be remembared by our capitalists.

South Deerfield, Mass .- Rev. J. M. Clark writes as, that "a blessed work of grace has been in rogress in this charge since the camp meeting. at our last Annual Conference the society was weak and disheartened, and it was doubtful whetha preaching could be sustained; but the brethren etermined to try to secure at least one sermon ach Sunday, and succeeded. Prayer meeting is heid in the forenoon and is followed by Sunday school: preaching in the afternoon. We have received into full connection and on probation twenwhine persons. On the first Sunday in October twelve adults were baptized, six by immersion. three by sprinkling and three by pouring. The tile band is greatly encouraged, and are fired with a commendable zeal in the Master's service A glorious work is also going on in the Congregational Society, and very kindly feelings prevail

The New York Young Men's Christian Association -A paragraph has been published in several of our exchanges to the effect that the Young Men's Chrisbuilding, within which will be, among other things, conveniencies for billiards and bowling. That the Association is about to erect a building is true, but we are informed in a private letter from the Secretary, R. R. McBurney, that "No person has any right to state that the New York Association will have 'games of billards and other pastimes' in the proposed building. We have not decided what

Methodism vs. Episcopalianism.—The following comparison is made in the Episcopalian:—By the close of the present year the Methodists in America will number about two millions. At the same time, in England, though enjoying years of vancous, they now number only 637-427. Two thirds of age, they now number only 637,427. Two-thirds of States. In this country the Episcopal Church was on the ground and at work a century and a half be-Methodists, and yet at the present time ear for the last five years.

Gentryville, Ind .- The fourth quarterly meeting ed the 25th of August, resulting in about conversions and 62 accessions. The church was werfully revived and built up.

Albany Circuit, North Indiana Conference .- Sun-

The American Missionary Association closed its ociation, now so largely employed in labors ong the freedmen. The attempt has been suc-sful, the whole amount raised being \$252,000.

Union of Unitarians and Universalists .- A meetwas held last week in Brooklyn, N. V. of dele st Societies of that city. The place of meeting was the chapel of the Church of the Restoration. are a constitution and by-laws for the Union, and lay out a plan for work. It was also decided to hold a Liberal Christian Conference in that city on the twentieth and twenty-first of November. It is proposed to invite all Unitarians and Universalists of this vicinity, and all clergymen who wish for a better acquaintance, closer fellowship, and more efficient co-operation with each other, and between these two denominations, to meet on that occasion.

cause of Liberal Christianity may be advanced. Quaker College.-The Hicksite branch of the Soof Friends, at Philadelphia, are erecting a ous college at Westdale, Penn., for the educan of their own children. It will cost upward of

The Society for the Increase of the Ministry in the Episcopal Church held their second annual meeting on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., in New York. This Society has been organized but two years, and already there have been 262 students aided by the association to the ministerial profession; 26 of the Episcopal diocese have contributed to the funds. and 19 diocesans have furnished scholars to be edu-The total receipts for the present year have 19,074; total resources, \$20,125, and total expenditures, \$19,675.

California Puffing .- The California correspondent of the Christian Register, writing of Queen

Emma's visit to San Francisco, says: Her Majesty Queen Emma attended Grace Cathedral (Episcopal) on the Sunday after her arrival. One of the dailies, commenting upon the occurrence, says:—"The holy place was graced by the presence of Her Majesty Queen Emma," etc., etc. We seldom attempt flunkevism here; but when we we sentom attempt hunkeyism here; but when we do, as you observe, we excel, as in every thing else, and produce something on a par with our gigantic cabbages and potatoes. Yet when the Queen in the afternoon attended St. James', where there is a boy choir and the service is intoned, another paper alluded to it as "The Church of the Performing Boys," which in a measure restored the Performing Boys," which in a measure restored the

Where will the Pope go?-The London Methodist Recorder says, editorially, "England is now the great hope of the Church of Rome. As you travel through Italy, and converse with the priests, you will not now find a man of them who regards the state of that country as hopeful; but you will find hundreds of them pointing to England as the country that is to restore the broken fortunes of the church. It is not so much the actual proselytism to Popery which inspires this hope; it is the present state of things in the Church of England."

The Jesuits Proscribed .- The Jesuits who have been compiled to leave North Italy by the cessa-tion of Austrian rule in that country, are causing considerable alarm among the population of the cities in which they seek to take up their abode. Prague petitions the Emperor that they may not be permitted to settle there, and the Communal Council of Vienna meets, and by an almost unanimous vote passes resolutions strongly protesting against their residence in the capital. The Communal Council of Vienna formally declares that ' opposed to the establishment of the Jesuits in that ives of policy deeply affecting the empire."

The Hawatian Evangelical Association met lulu. June 6th, and continued in session till June 16th. Four new native pastors have been ordained on the Sandwich Islands during the year, making in all now, twenty-one native ministers. There are within the limits of the association four nale boarding schools with 144 pupils. have been contributed for the benevolent uses of ociation during the year, \$5,757.72, a rapid advance on previous years, and of this money 83.896.62 were for foreign missionary purposes, mainly to carry the gospel to the Micronesian Islands, 2,500 miles beyond.

An Authentic Anecdote.-A gentlemen had taken s little son to a Christian pantemine. Some tim afterwards he took him to one of the ritualist Eng choristers, the little boy eagerly exclaimed, " Papa, where is the clown? Papa, where is the clown?

International Society of the Orient .- An associam has been formed, styled the International Society of the Orient, the chief object of which is the return of the Jews to their own land. The Roths-childs and Sir Moses Monteflore are said to be engaged in it, and Napoleon and several other sover-eigns have given it countenance. The Sultan has virtually parted with his sovereign rights over Pai-

senger says: One of the most urgent wants of the church just now is ministers. The same paper says that the statistical reports of its church for the last year show a total of 472 ministers, and 5,173 addins by confirmation, being an average of a frac-

erves that conversions to the Church of Rome among the junior members of the University of Oxford are not ordinary, nor essentially spontaneous. Active propagandism on an extensive scale is notoriously going on among the Oxford undergradu-Those who carry it on are not Roman Cathssarfes, nor men who intend to make con-Rome, but members of the University of to imbue their proselytes with the whole circle of Roman doctrine, and to prepare them to take part in a movement which has for its general object the reversal of the Reformation, the

reunion with the Papacy, and perhaps at the same time with the Greek Church, on terms favorable to the Anglican priesthood. To gain recruits, if we are rightly informed, no art of proselytism is spared. The allurements of personal influence are used to the uttermost. Religious brotherhoods of a party kind are formed among the young men, under the patronage of the seniors. The confessional plays its part; and lectures are given by party leaders, the tendency of which is not so much to instruct or edify in the ordinary way, as to extend a party con nection among the hearers. The church city offer in aid of the movement all the fascina-tions of the most extreme ritualism. These com-bined efforts and influences have been successful; and an abundant harvest of Romanism has been

The Influence of Empress Eugenie.—The Evangelical Christendom states that some of the Paris journ. als have recently published certain facts which in icate, on the part of the Empress Eugenie, sentiments little in accordance with the spirit of the majority of the French people. Thus, when her first Chamberlain, Count Baciocchi, was danger-ously ill, she sent him what she calls the most preious treasures of the crown-that is to say, a box containing relies, such as a fragment of the true cross, a piece of the linen in which Jesus was cross, a piece of the linen in which Jesus was wrapped when in his cradle, and so on. The Em press was certain that these relics would restore health to her Chamberlain; but this prediction has not been realized, and Baciocchi is dead. It appears that relics of the same kind are kept in th chamber of the Prince Imperial, in order to pre-serve from all accident the heir apparent to the crown. The Empress is Spanish by birth and education, but she would do well to remember that she is seated on the throne of France. Already public opinion reproaches her, and with reason, for having introduced at Bayonne and in other French cities the detestable custom of bull fights.

Rev. O. W. Adams acknowledges the receipt of \$200 from Books and Periodicals Received.

The Race for Wealth, by Mrs. J. H. Riddell. New York Harper & Bros., Boston: E. P. Dutton & Co. Atlantic Monthly for December. Harper's Monthly for December. Our Young Folks for December.

PERSONAL.

The London Watchman says that the report as to the serious character of the Rev. William Morley Punshon's illness has been contradicted. He preached at Bristol on the following Sunday, and the Western Daily Press states that his health has not been better than it now is for a considerable

Rev. Samuel G. Brown, D.D., Professor in Dartmouth College, has been elected President of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.

The Boston Journal of last week announced the following fact, which some of our readers will be surprised to learn: "Rev. Mark Trafton, pastor we number only 154,000 communicants. On the other hand the Methodist Episcopal Church has lost upwards of twelve thousand communicants per take the pastoral charge of the 'Memorial Church' take the pastoral charge of the 'Memorial Church' in Springfield, Mass., recently organized as an independent church. Mr. Trafton will remove to Springfield in March next at the close of the Conference year."

Dr. McCosh, since his return home, writing g. Sept. 23, was a blessed time for Tabor and chel; one hundred and fifty were received in the murch in full connection, and one hundred and other parts, including the West, you have been other parts, including the West, you have been able to raise the working classes to a state of phys ical comfort and of intelligence such as has not Americal year Oct. 1st. By recommendation of the National Council the attempt was made to raise \$20,000 during the year, for the purposes of this to the Word of God, to your quiet Sabbaths, and to Education."

WEEKLY SUMMARY. Domestic.

Nov. 22d was observed as a day of fasting and orayer throughout Georgia.

Apples are selling very low at Washington; son imes at \$1.50 per barrel.

State Constable Stevens destroyed \$100 worth of liquor at Cambridge, Mass., last week.

Mr. Thomas S. Lang, of North Vassalboro', Me., uses 4,000 cords of manure on his land annually. American cotton was first used at Waltham. Mass., for the manufacture of cloth.

large results. Our government has now 294 vessels in the service, carrying 2,563 guns; 600 vessels were in the

service at the close of the war. There is but one revolutionary pensioner living, namely, Samuel Dunn, who enlisted in New Hampshire, but who lives in New York.

Southern railroads now owe the government upvards of \$7,000,000 for locomotives, cars, etc., which it sold to them.

The Catholic bishop of Savannah has just issued a letter suggesting the education of colored youths for the clerical work at the South.

About a thousand buildings are in course of erection on the burnt district of Portland, or are under

It is noticed that a large decrease of infant mortality in San Francisco followed an order from the ocal authorities abolishing swill milk. One of the engineers of the Coast Survey states

that the sea coast of Maine, following all its indentations, is longer than the Atlantic Cable. The U.S. Government has instructed its consul

to appeal for a new trial for the condemned Fenian prisoners. Chattanooga, Tenn., had a population of only 5,000 before the war. Now it has a "Yankeefied"

population of 12,000. In 1810 the cloth of all kinds manufactured in the United States amounted to 66,000,000 yards, in 1860 t amounted to 1,275,000,000 yards, and the yearly product now probably exceeds 2,000,000,000 yards. A mixed commission for the adjudication of

Italy, against the other Governments respectively, is to be established in Washington. In the eighteen bureaus of the Treasury Department at Washington, there are 2,183 male and 312 female clerks employed, and their aggregate sala-

claims, held by citizens of the United States and of

ries are about 3,500,000 a year. The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20th. Gens. Palmer, Logan, and other eminent officers were present. The proceedings were secret.

According to the South Carolina and Georgia ewspapers, the crop of Sea Island cotton is estimated for this year at from 15,000 to 20,000 bales. The largest crop ever raised was about 50,000 bales.

Count Berthemy, who will soon supersede the Marquis de Montholon at Washington as French Minister, has been some time chief officer in the French Foreign Office. Last year Louisiana produced only 8,000,000

pounds of sugar; this year the crop will amount to about 30,000,000 pounds; in 1858 the crop was 304,-666,700. The Quartermaster's Department, for which enor-

mous appropriations used to be asked, has enough balances to its credit, in addition to the receipt for sales of property to carry it through the next fiscal year without a dollar of new appropriation. The Mobile Gazette, like the steamer Alabama,

has gone under, through the management of the pirate Semmes. Firing one last broadside into the sides of "Puritanism" it settles and sinks, while Puritanism sails on with flying colors. During the month of October, the freedmen of

Georgia paid about \$1000 for the purpose of education. The number of schools and of scholars is rapidly increasing. Murders of the freedmen are of frequent occurrence in many of the counties.

The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic cathedral was laid at Columbus, Ohio, last week, by Bishop Rosecrans. The style of architecture selected is the "Victoria Restoration," and the entire cost is estimated at \$175,000.

The census of Montgomery city and county, Ala., has been completed. The population of the city is Propagandism at Oxford .- The London Daily News returned at a little over 12,000; the population of the county, including the city, is 44,457-of whom 18,965 are whites and 30,762 free colored. This is a great increase since 1860.

The "National Express Company," Gen. Joe Johnston, President, has not succeeded in running the Adams Express Company off the track, but on Church and Ritualistic opinions, whose aim | the contrary they used up over half a million of dollars and now the stockholders are asked for ten

accustomed to buy liquor. The County Court awarded her \$500 from one of the men, and \$200 from the other.

The Washington, Pemberton and Everett corpor tions at Lawrence have leased a large store for the purpose of supplying their operatives and others with groceries and provisions at reasonable prices. The goods are to be sold at a small advance from cost, and the profits, if any, are to be divided seminnually among the operatives.

Isaac Taylor emigrated from England to Cleve land at an early age. He commenced by blacking boots, got a small farm in Michigan, engaged in the isconsin lumber trade and became rich. From his own experience of orphanhood he formed the letermination to found an orphan asylum. This his widow has just done. The endowment is nearly 150,000. The asylum is to be situated at Racine.

The city government of Boston is considering the bject of furnishing gas to the citizens by the city. Three dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand feet is paid for gas. Professor Hayes estimates that the city could furnish it for two dollars and forty cents or two dollars and fifty cents per thouand at a profit of 10 per cent.

It is a singular fact that the man who has been nost liberal to the poor of London is not an Engshman, but an American; and the man who proposes to spend \$5,000,000 for the poor of New York not an American, but a Scotchman. They obtained their riches, however, in the cities they would benefit. The Bangor Whig estimates that during the present season the manufacture of lumber in Maine

aths, pickets, etc.—from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 In an article upon the Mason & Hamlin Cabine Organ, the Boston Journal says: "The establishment is now turning out from sixty to seventy instruments per week, and there is a steadily growing demand for the instrument, which, in the four years which have elapsed since it was first put into the market, has become more widely introduced, and is propably worse extensively and generally

sed, than any other of its class that has ever h

less than \$15,000,000-to which must be added the

value of the short lumber-shingles, clapboards

Political.

In 1860 there were 190,749 voters in the Sout who could not read and write.

The Republicans of Boston have nominated Otis forcross for Mayor. The St. Louis News says that the effect of the Republican victory in Missouri is seen in the rapid

locrease by immigration. It is said that Gov. Fletcher, Hon. Gratz Brown. and other Missouri radicals are in favor of granting suffrage to negroes and to ex-rebels.

James P. Hambleton, a candidate for Congres n the 7th Georgia District, was to have been shot as a spy by Gen. Rosecrans in 1863, but was saved y a retaliatory order from Bragg, and has been pardoned by the President. He is still rampant. Gov. Marvin, of Florida, opposes the Constituional amendment, in his message of the 20th inst. He complains that the military authorities interfere with the civil tribunals in disregard of the Presi-

In the Tennessee House of Representatives, on the 19th inst., a bill providing for impartial suffrage and universal amnesty was tabled by a vote of 39 to 29. The East Tennesseeans voted almost solid against it-they do not believe in amnestywhile a majority of conservatives favored the bill. Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, sent his message to the Legislature on the 20th inst. He is so blind s to recommend the immigration of colored laborers to the North, although the South is suffering for want of labor. He opposes the Constitutional

amendment. D. S. Curtis, R. J. Hinton, A. J. Bennett, W. S. Morse and L. Edwin Dudley, of Washington, have issued, in the name of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, an invitation to the loyal veterans of the council at Washington, Dec. 1, next, to honor Congress and assure it protection.

Ex-Provisional Gov. Perry, of South Carolina opposes the Constitutional Amendment. He-says the amendment invests the negroes with the rights of citizenship without regard to their fitness or moral character. "They may be rogues and murderers, disaffected to the government and seeking its destruction." We wonder if this objection apples with any greater force to the blacks than to

Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has sent his message to the Legislature. He gives a favorable account of the freedmen. He states that a remedy is need ed for the bad faith with which they are sometimes treated by the planters, who have cheated them ou of their wages. The whites, he says, ought to us the blacks well, and "advise them to let politics alone; and they should be especially taught the utter absurdity of expecting or aspiring to a condition of social equality with the white race. To do so would be to struggle against a palpable and inexorable decree of Providence."

The Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, who won the attle of Lissa, is on a voyage to the United States. It is said that the King of Prussia offers the Pope rotection.

In England fears are expressed of trouble with the United States. The crops in Southern Russia are the best in

quality and quantity for many years. Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, arrived safely at Honolulu in the Vanderbilt, Oct. 22d.

It will require nineteen and a half acres of glass cover the roof of the Great Exposition buildings at Paris.

One of the first things seen in Venice after the exit of the Austrians, was a Garibaldian soldier in the grand square selling Bibles and Testaments. Lord Stanley, the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, says in a private letter that the United States is now the most formidable military power

on earth. The Austrians have done one good thing for Venice; they have ground down the Venetian nobility, so that the people are on one common level now, and all can have a fair start for the privileges of liberty and equality.

A Paris journal states that at the beginning of this century, five children were the maximum result of marriages in France; the present average is three children for the whole of France, and two for

ecently applied to the Government for pardon brough Mr. Bigelow, Minister at Paris. The reply of the Government was that no intercourse or correspondence of any kind could be held with Mr.

Sir Curtis Mirauda Sampson was born, brought ap and married in Vermont. He went to England in 1834, and became a naturalized British subject in 1848. Queen Victoria made him a knight in recognition of his services in connection with the Atlantic Cable. J. H. Surratt, the alleged accomplice in the mur-

der of President Lincoln, was discovered serving in the Papal Zouaves, under the name of John Watson. He was arrested upon a demand of Gen. King, but afterwards ran the guard, leaped over a precipice, and escaped into the Italian territory. The Italian authorities are on the alert and endeavoring to recapture him.

The Prussian War office has published a statement to show that it was not the superiorty of the needle-gun, but of the men who carried it, that gave victory to the Prussian army in the late war The total consumption of cartridges during the campaign was only seven to each infantry soldier. In the bitterest engagement the highest figure was twenty-three per man of those present. During the war 900 cannon were brought into play, and each gun fired forty rounds.

The wife of M. Thayer, a French Senator, has recently appropriated her family jewels, of the esnated value of several millions francs, to a pious object. The gems have been mounted in a magni A man in Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio, having and has since been placed upon the head of the restoration of priestly dominion, with all the tenets ing died of delirium tremens, his wife brought suit image of the Virgin in the chapel of Touveus. ficent crown, which received the Pope's bles

w members were reported. It seems more than and practices on which it is based, and an ultimate for damages against two men of whom he had been M. Muterso, have invented a sort of cartridge, containing ingredients which are eminenlly capable of extinguishing fire. This is effected by the sudden development of a large quantity of hydrocloric (muriatic) acid gas, well known to be such an enemy to combustion that even a small portion, mixed with atmospheric air, is sufficient either to prevent combustion or to ar-

rest its progress if it has already commenced. Capt. Hall was seen by a whaler at Repulse Bay, on the 26th of July. He had found farther traces of Sir John Franklin's party. Among other things he has heard of the location of a boat turned bottom upward, under which are dead bodies of seventeen to twenty-five white men with their feet and hands all cut.off. The tradition of the Esquimaux is that a rebellion broke out among the survivors, who were endeavoring to reach Hudson's Bay, and that all but three were murdered.

It appears that the Christian insurgents of Candia have not submitted to the Sultan, but on the contrary are waging war with great enthusiasm. Mustaphe Pasha, the Turkish leader, devised a plan to crush the rebellion, but the rebels were in the way They fell back to a defensible place and then fought the Turks with desperation. The Turks laid waste the country and burned the villages as far as Sourba, a stronghold just behind Theriso. There a battle ensued, which continued some three days. The Turks made four attempts to take the place by storm, but were repulsed each time with great loss. Between these assaults they bombarded the Candiotes, but without effect, and the Turks finally retreated on the fourth day. At last accounts Mustaphe Pasha was quiet and considering what to do next. In Constantinople the papers are forbidden will reach 600,000,000 feet. The total value is not to publish anything but official news.

Humorous. Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall-frequently before a waterfall. A hopeful young lawyer says that any young lady who possesses one thousand acres of land presents

sufficient grounds for attachment. A coarse, ill-natured fellow died one day, and his friends assembled at his funeral, but no one had a good word to say about the deceased. Even at the grave all were silent. At length a good hearted German, as he turned to go home said: "Vell, he

The students of a New York college recently perpetrated a funny joke upon one of the college magnates, who is as absent-minded as he is learned. Being in the habit of reading a chapter of the Bible in course to them every day, the students by changing the mark keep him reading the 18th chapter of

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Nov. 24. BUSINESS LETTERIS RECELIVED, to Nov. 24.
J Q Adams—G S Alexander—S H Andrews. J Mores Bean

—J Bunting. W H Crawford 2—A C Coult—O Cole—T Carter

—J C Cromack 2—S F Chase. J A Dean. G F Eillot. S A

Fuller—L Fish. J Goodwin—J Gill—A Gould—O L Gillett.

W H Hatch—C D Hills—A P Hatch—J H Hillman—G

M Hamlen—A J Hall—W C Hoyt—J W Hathaway—C H Hana
ford. P Jaques. A W Keene—H Kendall. W G Leonard—
J W Lewis. J H Manstield. G W Norris. A J Pease—J

Pike. Dan'l Richards—Emma J Russ. M ID Steele—H P

Satchwell—S F Strout—H P Satchwell—M Staple. J W Wil
lett—D A Whedon—N Webb.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Lietters Received from Nov. 17 to Nov. 24.

G S Alexander—O W Adams—J A Ames—A Anderson 2—T
J Abbott—E M Anthony—J M Abbott—A Boothby—M Brown
H P Blood—W L Brown—A F Bailey—H S Bridges—Burt &
Clark—Bridgman & Whitney—J D Butler—L A Bosworth—L
W Blood—N Bemis—W Burton—F S Badger—E Butters—
D K Bannister—C Comstock—S T Cam—J Campbell & Son—S B Currier—A L Cooper—J M Clark—Carlton & Porter—E K
Colby—C H Coffu—G W Clark—S W Cooke—J A Crosbie—D S
Cummings—G H Collins—E L Carpenter—H M Crocket—E
A Crawford—J F Crowl—J P Davis—A C Dutton—A C Davenport—J Dutton—D W Downs—A E Drew—J T Edwards—
J Esgate—D T French—N Fellows—F Furber—Geo E Fuller—
A C Foster—H F Fisk—J Fithiun—L L Gifford—S Grew—J
Gill—P Gates—J E Gifford—J H Gaylord—W C High—J L
Hanaford—S E Howe—L Hartsough—W A Mawks—J Hague
—C E Hall—A S Hayden—W H Hatch—E L Hyde—D Holcomb—J W Hathaway—W P Hyde—W H Harrison—A C
Hardy—J E Hawkins—H W Hopkins—A F Herrick—C D Hill
—L J Hall—S Holman—J Hood—H W Hallet—C T Johnson
—P Jaques—J H James—J D King—S Kelley—W J Kidder—
P Jaques—J H James—J U Kewis—G W Lowell—J Matheson
J L Miller—G M Monroe—W McK Bray—K N Messeryey—J
H Mooers—N H Martin—C L McCurdy—W E Niles—C H
Newell—J H Owens—J C Perry 2—W H Pool—E C Person—
W J Pomfret—A L Pratt—E N Perkins—A W Pottle—D F
Palmer—S Quimby—G W T Rogers—W Red—C Stokes—J E
Stevens—R M Smith—J S Spinney—N J Smith—H Squiers—N
J Smith—M R Sylvester—R S anderson—M Sherman—D
Smith—Wm S Simmons—Lake Sawyer—S F Srout—N F Stevens—U W Nawyer—J P Smith—A R Sylvester—M S J S Taplin—N Tilden—H H Winchester—A T Wade—Geo F Wills—H
Warner—M White—O Whinney—H W Orthen.

J. P. Magee, Ageat N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Letters Received from Nov. 17 to Nov. 24.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill. Special Hotices.

HERALD CALENDAR. pedication, at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 5.
reachers' Meeting, at Natick, 2d Church, Dec. 11, 12.
. S. Convention, at East Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 12.
. S. Convention, at Chatham, Ms., Dec. 18, 19.
linisterial Association, at Waldoboro', Me., Jan. 14–16.
linisterial Association, at Pembroke, Me., Jan. 28.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. J. A. Plumer, West Trenton, Me.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. December—Gorham, N. H., 15, 16; Rumford Corner, 18, 19; orth Yarmouth, 22, 23; Bowdoinham, 29, 30. January—Meclianic Falls, 5, 6; North Auburn, 12, 13; Canna, Rev. W. H. Foster, 15, 16; Monmouth, 19, 20; Waterford, n, Rev. W. H. Foster, so, so, 27, 27; Bridgton, 29, 30; 27; Bridgton, 29, 30; Pebruary—Lewiston, 2, 3; North Norway, Rev. W. B. Bartett, 2, 3; Gardiner, Rev. C. C. Mason, 2, 3; Danville, Rev. E. .. Colby, 5, 6; Harpswell, Rev. I. Lord, 9, 10; Bath, 9, 10. Gorham, Nov. 19.

MERRIMACK MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held in Concord on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 13th and 14th. Each member is requested to come prepared to contribute his full share to the interest of the occasion. All brethren, traveling and local, are cordially invited.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 22. GARDINER DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The next session of the Gardiner District Ministerial Association will commence Monday evening, Jan. 7th, 1867, in the M. E. Church, South Paris. A full attendance is desirable, simportant business connected with our missionary work will

ROCKLAND DISTRICT.—The District Stewards of the tockland District are notified to meet at the M. E. Church a Waldoboro', on Tuesday, the 15th day of Jan. next, at 1 o'tock, P. M. to elect delegates to our next Conference.

Wiscasset, Nov. 21st.

L. D. WARDWELL.

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church in Stoughton will be dedicated Wednesday, Dec. 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermor by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman. The former pastors of the church are cordially invited to be present und participate i the exercises.

8. F. WHIDDEN. INC.—There will be a meeting of the preachers, for mutual improvement, at Leoninteer, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 17th 18th Leoninteer, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 17th 18th Let all be decreased in season to commence at Sermon, Tuesday evening—John A. Lansing; Substitute, Essars; Did God Create May.

Wo. H. Hatch.
ESSAYS: Did God Create Man a Compound Belng?—N. D.
Grorge; Pastoral Visiting—its Importance, and Practical
Supersitions for the Performance of the Duty-S. Kelley; The
Doctrine of Vicarious Atonement, Sustained by Analogy and
Scriptures—C. K. Harding; The Causes of the Success of
Methodism—B. Judd; The Pastory Duty to the Young—E. S. Chase.

SKETCHES: C. H. Newell—Rom. xil. 1; Philo Gorton—Matt. ix. 13; Wm. Pentecost—Matt. xxv. 14-30.

Dear brethren in the ministry, let us see a general attend ance at this meeting. Have not these meetings been allowed to decline too much? Do we not need them to quicken our minds, and to stimulate and aid us in making suitable improvement?

THE NEW LONDON DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will be held in New London, Jan. 7th, 1867, con CIATION will be held in New London, Jan. 7th, 1807, meneting Monday evening, and closing Wednesday eve The first hour of each day spent in religious exercises. Monday Evening, Sermon by J. Lovejoy; alternate, Ge

Monday Evening, Sermon by J. Lovejoy; alternate, Geo. W. Brewster.

Tuesday, Report on the State of the District—P. T. Kenney, Nature of Death Threatened in Gen. xi. 17—W. H. Stetson; discussed by R. Donkersley and J. T. Benton.

EXEGENS: Luke xxii. 42—E. B. Bradford; discussed by Geo. A. Morse and L. W. Ricod; Polity of the M. E. Church—James Mather; discussed by J. Cooper, J. W. Casse; Evening, Sermon, H. S. Ramsdell; alternate, Stephen Hammond. Wednesday; Report of the Pastors on Condition of Passonages and Grounds, and the state in which they intend to leave Theim; Proper Persons to Partake of the Lord's Supper—D. L. Brown; discussed by L. E. Dunham and E. Benton; Review of Ecce Homo—Geo. S. Alexander; discussed by V. A. Cooper and H. W. Conant; Special business—Division of the district into two or more Associations.

Children's Meeting: Speakers—W. T. Worth, J. B. Bishop and J. E. Hawkins.

Sunday School Meeting: Speakers—C. A. Merrill, R. Parsons and J. M. Worcester; alternate; J. H. Cooley, R. Clark, W. O. Cady; History of the M. E. Church, New London, by the Pastor.

the Pastor.

S. A. WINSOR, Secretary,
NEW LONDON DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CON.
VENTION.—The Sunday Schools of the New London District
will hold a Convention at New London, Jan. 9th, 1867.
Easaxs: The Best Method of Keeping Sunday School Libraries.—S. A. Winsor: Discussion, by W. B. Bursham, Asmor Hift, H.
L. Wilson: The Manner of Conducting Adult Bible Classes.
E. B. Braddord; Discussion by W. R. Bursham, Asmor Tift, H.
L. Wilson: The Manner of Conducting Adult Bible Classes.
dell; qualifications and Duties of Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers.—J. Mather; Discussion, by V. A. Cooper,
U. S. Gardner, R. Parsons: The Relation of the Pastor to the
Sunday School—E. F. Clarke; Discussion, by L. W. Blood, G.
W. Wooding; The Sunday School and the Missionary Work.—
E. Benton; Discussion by C. S. Sandford, Z. Crowell.
Children's Meeting: Addresses, by W. T. Worth, J. Bishop, J. E. Hawkins.
It is hoped there will be a general attendance though late in
the Conference year. Such has been the press of other meetings that it was thought better to postpone this. Let us make it a meeting of great value to the cause of Sanday
Schools on the District.

WILLIAMS OF THE SCHOOL OF THE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FEMALE. COL-

N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FEMALE COL-LEGE, Sanboraton Bridge, N. H.—Winter Term commences Dec. 6th, 1866, and continues fourteen weeks. Tuition in Com-mon English branches, \$6.00; Board, \$3.00 g \$3.50 per week. Send for a Catalogue. REV. L. D. BARROWS, President. Nov. 21.

In Malden, Nov. 4th, by Rev. L. T. Townsend, Mr. David
T. Marston to Mrs. Frances S. Speed, both of Malden.
In East Weymouth. Nov. 1s, by Rev. H. D. Robinson, assisted by Rev. S. L. Rockwood, Mr. Masaniello Collier to Miss Mary A. Nash, both of E. W.
In Newburpport, Nov. 18th, by Rev. L. R. S. Brewster, Mr. Amos W. Lee to Miss Emma C. Bartlett, both of N.
At the Parsonage in Pembroke, Mass., by Rev. C. N. Hinckley, Nov. 15, Mr. John Dunbar, of North Bridgewater, Mass., to Miss ida W. Thomas, of Halifax, Mass.
At Whitinsville, Nov. 18th, by Rev. W. A. Braman, Mr. Thos. A. Remington to Miss Emine Almirs Parkhurst.
At Northampton, Nov. 18th, by Rev. W. L. Jenkins, Samuel E. Nichols, Military Commandment of Leicester Academy, to Orphaß., only daughter of Calvin Clark, of Northampton. In Oakdale, Nov. 22d, by Rev. N. D. George, Mr. Joseph H. Rnowiton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Ellen W. Lowell, of Holden.

Anowiton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Ellen W. Lowell, of Holden. In Ware, Nov. 19th, by Rev. L. Flah, Mr. Fernando Thayer,
of Palmer, to Miss Eliza Holman, of Ware.
In Wales, Nov. 19th, by Rev. C. H. Vinton, Baxter C. Bennett, of Holland, to Diana A. Olds, of Monson.
In Webster, Nov. 14th, by Rev. E. S. Best, assisted by Rev.
S. C. Kendall, Chester C. Corbin, Esq., to Miss Augusta E.
Smith, both of W.; also, at the same time, by Rev. S. C. Kendall, assisted by Rev. E. S. Best, Mr. Frederick W. Whipple,
of Providence, R. I., to Miss Celia Corbin, of Webster.
In Winchendon, Nov. 13th, by Rev. Wn. Pentecost, Mr.
Charles A. Simonds to Miss Martha A. Partridge, all of W.;
Nov. 16th, by the same, Mr. Stilman Holden, of Gardner, to
Mrs. Sarah R. Thompson, of Walpole, N. H.
In Trenton, Mc., Nov. 13th, by Rev. J. A. Plumer, Captain
Thaddeus S. Somes, of Mt. Desert, to Miss Clara E. Meynell,
of Sullivan. T. Richardson, to Miss Mary Jane Richardson, both of Mt. Desert.

In Belfast, Me., Sept. 2, by Rev. T. P. Adams, Mr. John Hunnewell, of Scarboro', to Miss Eliza Beckett, of Belfast, also, Sept. 18th, Mr. Benjamin R. Field, to Mrs. Chioe E. Sawver, both of Northport: also, Nov. 7, Mr. William H. Larabee to Miss Mary A. Kackliff, both of Searsport; also, Nov. 11th, John F. Milliken, Esq., of Lincolnville, to Mrs. Rachael A. Batchelder, of Belfast.

In Lincolnville, Me., Sept. 15th, by Rev. J. B. Bean, Llewellyn Hanson, of Camden, to Mrs. Lucy Whitney, of L.: Nov. 8th, by the same, Mr. Samuel E. Wadsworth to Mrs. Mary Wilson, both of Camden.

In Woolwich, Me., Nov. 21st, by Rev. George G. Winalow, Capt. Geo. W. Otis to Miss Sarah O. Carter, alt of W. In Bucksport, Me., Nov. 19th, Mr. Edward A. Perkins, of Searsport, to Miss Mary N. Beale, daughter of Rev. S. H. Beale, of Bucksport.

Scarsport, to Miss Mary N. Beale, daughter of Rev. S. H. Beale, of Bucksport.

In Calais, Me., Nov. 11th, by Rev. W. S. McKellar, Mr. Robert Thompson to Miss Sarah E. Dudley, both of Eastport, Me.; also, Mr. George Hanson to Miss Mary Douglass, both of St. Stephen, N. B.; Nov. 13th, Mr. Mark H. Patton to Miss Mary A. Atwood, both of Brewer, Me.

At the Parsonage, in Corfith, Vt., by Rev. Amos Merrill, Mr. Simeon T. Merrill to Miss Mary Richardson, both of Corinth, Vt.; also, at the Parsonage, Mr. John W. M. Fitts to Miss Leas Merrill, both of Corunt, 21st, at the Parsonage, Oct. 4th, Mr. William Jackson to Mrs. Sarah J. Bixby, both of Topsham, Vt. opsham, vt. In Northwood, N. H., Nov. loth, by Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Mr. rank Furber to Miss Etta D. Neally.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21. At market for the current week: Cattle, 2280; Sheep an Lambs, 9,135; Swine 4600; number of Western Cattle 881; Eastern Cattle, 278; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 696;

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

2.25 6 \$12.75; second quality, \$11.00 @ \$12.00; third quality Country Hides, 9 g 9le Ph; Country Tallow, 8 g 8le Ph.

Lamb Skins, \$1.00 @ 1.25 W Skin; Sheep Skins, 1.00 @ 1.25. Calf Skins, 20c. P B. The trade for Hides and Tallow The supply of Cattle in market is not so large as it was la ing of an ordinary grade. There is a good many Cattle to b posed of. Prices have fallen off ic V b, from last week otations. The trade in Boston for Beef still continues hard

d butchers are not purchasing very actively.

Stores—Sales yearlings \$18 @ \$30; two year olds \$32 to \$55; year olds \$47 @ \$70. Nearly all the small Cattle that are rought to market are sold to slaughter.

Working Oxen — There is a good supply in market, and Milch Cows-Sales ordinary \$50 @ 75; extra \$85 @ \$125 ore Cows \$35 @ \$50. Prices of Milch Cows deper —Sales \$1.76, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$2.90,

\$2.63, \$3.12, \$3.65 @ \$4.00 \times head. The supply is not so large as it was last week, but there is enough for the demand.

Swine — Wholesale, 9 @ 11c \times B; retail, 10 @ 12c. \times B. There is but a few in market, and not much of a demand for

Fat Hogs-4300 in market. Prices 8 @ 84c W D. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. PROVISIONS.

Tarnips, v peck,
Beets, v peck,
Lub, 1st quality,
Lub, 1st quality,
Lub, 25 \(\frac{9}{2}\) 3 Sweet Potatoes, pk,
Lub, 1seese,
Lub, 25 \(\frac{9}{2}\) 3 Sweet Potatoes, pk,
Lub, 25 \(\frac{9}\) 20 19 Blackberries, qt, watermelons, ea, 18 g 19
17 g 18
10 q 20
10 g 20
10 g 20
10 g 25
10 g 2 POULTRY.

1 05 @ 1 15 Business Aotices.

VEGETABLES.

MRS. PAIGE'S METHOD .- [Rev. Mr. Jordan's Testin Permit me to say a word by way of testimony in reference to rour unapproachably expeditious method of Pianoforte In-truction. The more I see and hear of it, the more I admire t. My daughter, who took some twenty lesson of you, now successfully teaching your method to the entire satisfacon of her pupils and their friends. I am confident that mos tion of her pupils and their friends. I am confident that most persons can play the Piano, independent of any further teaching, after one quarter's instruction."—J. W. P. Jordan, Pastor of M. E. Church, Sudbury, Mass.

See Mrs. Paige's advertisement in another column.

CONSUMPTION, LIKE THE RATTLE-SNAKE, always give warning of its approach. A hacking cough, dull pain in the chest, difficulty of breathing, are the indications that there is more or less irritation of the Lungs. If this be neglected, and go on until pustules are formed, followed by tubercles, which sometimes eat off the blood vessels, Death will be the sult. Allen's Lung Balsam will heal all the irritated part

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE .- Perry Davis' Pain Killer eally a valuable medicine, and unlike most of the patented criticles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is partic-larly desirable in locations where physicians are not near, and in families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every

THE GOOD SAMARITAN .- The Good Samaritan that poure benefactor than James Pyle, who by the introduction of his labor-saving "O. K. Soap," is keeping many a poor washer-woman from a premature grave; and by lessening the outlay for Soap, is putting bread into the mouths of the people. Sold by grocers everywhere.

lieves the weight of the skirts from the waist, and places i pon the shoulders. Dry Goods and Fancy Stores have it. 1t LIKE MAGIC.-The certainty and quickness with which Coe's Cough Balsam cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Lung Difficulties. Give it to the children when attacked with Goughs and Colds, and rest assured you will find relief at once. Physicians say it is the best Cough Medicine in the

and effectual remedy for the Ascarides or Pin-Worms. It will afford relief to children or adults in twenty-four hours, and effect an entire cure, when taken according to direct

CASSANDER'S MEDICATED BALM, for the Complexion, and Irritation of the Skin.—Dr. Aaron Ordway, Miss E. Watson, and Mrs. E. Gould, Lawrence Mass., have just bought several gross, so popular is it with the ladies. Sold by M. S. Burn & Co., Boston; Chambers & Colder, Providence; E. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford; S. O. Daubar, Taunton; and such is the call for it, that soon every druggist, milliner, dressmaker, and fancy goods dealer will have a supply.

good style, made in the best manner, and at a very moderate price, that there is no place in Boston where you can do as well as at Fowle's Clothing House, 16, 18 and 24 Washington Mr. Fowle has on hand a large stock which he is determine to sell, and to do it has put his prices much lower than charged at other places. Every garment is guaranteed igive perfect satisfaction; and we repeat, if you want a goo

and 24 Washington Street, St. St. Nov. 14. Bolon. Cousin Julia says it does improve her complexion as much, and you know she has tried everything. Get me some, sure, to-day, at 26 Tremont Street, Boston. tf. Nov. 14. DR. E. GREENE, 18 Temple Place, Boston, cures Car

DRY GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.—The Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, Shanels, Balmorals, Capes, &c., &c., at our usual low prices, at 64 Hunover Street, O. S. CURRIER & Co. tf. Sept. 5. USE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL. -" It works like

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.-A superlo ollet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combina tion with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of La-dies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and it washing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists.

way, New York.
Sept, 19. epw6mos. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D. An EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. — Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Losenges. — Much sickness, undoubtedly with children and sdults, attributed to other causes, a occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been success fully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in erad loating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked.

ect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked.

It forms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can tion of ingredients used in making Brown's " Vermituge Con

Advertisements.

COLTON'S SELECT FLAVORS of the Choice FRUITS AND SPICES
are creating quite a sensation among Lowers of Choice Flavors, everywhere. For their delicious Flavors, strict Purity, and unrivaled Strength, COLTON'S PURE VASILLA FLAVOR is sought by many who appreciate that RICH FLAVOR in its PURITY, (very unlike the many vanills extracts in market).

References in 1863 and 1866—introduced in 1860;—Governors from each of the New England States; Professors, Literary and Business men, known all over the United States; Leading Hotel Proprietors, and dealers who seek the best. See circular of references.

ERS TREBLE THEIR SALES WITH THEM. COLTON'S TOILET ARTICLE, NO. 3, To Heal and Beautify the Skin.
COLTON'S DELIGHTFUL PERFUME,

WHOLES LE AGENTS:

M. S. Burr & Co., and Geo. U. Goodwin & Co., Boston; W. H. Schieffelia & Co., 170 & 172 William St., New York; Howard, Sanger & Co., 105 & 107 Chambers Street, New York.

Nov-28

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC. A fine Collection suitable for all occasions is contained in *The Sabbath School Trumpet*. Choice Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, and a new Juvenile Cantata. Price, paper, 30 cents, boards, 35 cents. Sent post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street. WANTED, Agents in Massachusetts for a first class and long established Life Insurance Company. Clergymen who can give the business their attention will find it both profitable and pleasant. Address "Life Insurance," Box 2499, Boston Post Office, with reference. 2t Nov 27

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS; also, PORTABLE ORGANS, Adapted to Secular and Sacred Music: for Drawing-Rooms, Churches, Sunday and Day Schools, Lodges, etc. Uniting to a considerable extent the capacity of the Piano-Forte with that of the Pipe-Organ, and costing much less than either. They occupy little space; are elegant as furniture; not liable to get out of order, and are securely boxed, so that they can be sent anywhere by ordinary freight routes, all ready for use.

FORTY STYLES, plain or elegant cases; One to Twelve
Stops; Prices, \$75, \$90, \$110, \$125, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160, \$170, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$300, \$425, \$500, \$550, \$600 and up-

wards. Circulars, with full particulars, and list with illustions of styles and prices, sent free to any address. 596 Broadway, New York; 154 Tremont Street, Boston

USE RENNE'S PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL. "It works like a charm." It is clean, delicious and safe to use, and cures pain as certainly as water quenches fire! The people say it is the very best thing to cure Headache, Toothache, Neuraigia, Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Choiera Morbus, Cramps, Colds in the Head, and all similar complaints, they ever tried; and the demand for its increasing all over the country. Try ft, reader. Call on the merchant where you trade, and he will furnish it to you at the manufacturer's lowest prices. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and Grocers. Orders addressed WM. RENNE, Sole Proprietor, Pittsfield, Mass. Sold wholesale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., And M. S. BURR & CO., Boston. 9mos Sept 26

\$1500 PER YEAR paid to Agents to intro-duce our new Sewing Machines. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or at Chicago, Ill. Sept \$ best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outly for press and types. Cards, Bill-heads, Labels, etc., can

ONE PRICE ONLY, AND NO BANTERING PRICES. We feel confident in saying that we can and ever shall make it our aim to sell READY MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS so that it will be for the interest of all readers of the Herald to buy where everything is marked in plain figures, and no deviation. Gargnents made to order, in the best styles and at the most reasonable prices. PERRY & PAUL'S One Price Store, 265 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. Oct 31

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES, Carmel, Put-nam Co., N. Y. Location, healthful; Building, elegant; warmed by steam, and lighted with gas. Faculty competent and experienced. Forms, reasonable.

Superior is appointments, it furnishes the security and comorts of home, harmoniously combined with the close, careful scipline of the chool.

Boarding pupils received at the middle of the Fall Session, Nov. 3. Winter Term begins Jan. 3d. Send for a circular. Oct 31 GEO. C. SMITH.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. J. WAL-TER READ has removed his

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING, TO CHAMBERS, 300 WASHINGTON STREET, Corner Suffolk Place, (a few doors South of West St.

The new stock is one of the LARGEST ever shown in Bo

ton, and will be sold at LOW PRICES. A large a sortment the newest styles of PIECE GOODS is now on hand, whi will be sold by the yard or made into garm SOME FOLKS CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS! GEO

C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., AND WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New York, DODD'S NERVINE.

NERVOUSNESS!

It is rapidly superceding all preparations of Opium and Valerian—the well-known result of which is to produce Costive ness and other serious difficulties—as it aliays Irritation, Rest leasness, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bow els and secretive organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so steadily, or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Siceplesaness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in the train of nervous diseases, Dodd's Nervine is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists. Price, \$1.00. H. B. STORER & CO., PROPRIETORS,

THE EYE! THE EYE! DR. E. KNIGHT has discovered a new treatment for the Eye, by which he is curnig some of the worst cases of Bluddness and Deafness ever known, without instruments or pain.

CANCERS.—Dr. Knight's new treatment for Cancers surpasses all others now in use. It cures without knife, planter or pain, and heals without a sear. Every kind of disease treated with great success. Humors of every kind eradicated from the system. No charge for consultations. Office, 250 Tremont Street, Boston.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RE-NEWER. Its effect is Miraculous.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise HALUS VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining the most powerful and restorative agents in the vege We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will

all we claim for it that we offer .

rties whatever. It is not a Dye, it sirikes at the Roots and fills the glands h new life and coloring matter.

It will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color. It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair
Soft, Lustrous, and Silkes.
It is a splendid Hair-Dressing. No person, old or young, should fall to use it. It is recommended and used by the first

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injur

take no other.

If not sold by Druggists in your town, a trial bottle will be sent to you by Express, upon receipt of one dollar by mail—thus giving you an opportunity at once for testing its excellent virtues.

R. P. HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS, Nashua, N. H. NEW STOCK OF CARPETINGS. We have now

in store the handsomest stock of CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ever offered in Boston, comprising every PROPERTY AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

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(Editor N. Y. Express)
(Ed. "N. Y. State Teacher,"
Brooklyn.
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2d. A Stock Company, viz., not a mutual or mixed one; because it is always important to have facts fairly understood. But it is confidently believed that in this case the truth is especially favorable to the Company, diag. pocially favorable to the Company, since, ist. It is not apparent that any old company has any real advantages over this one, while it is certain that this Company presents advantages not before enjoyed by the Public, and, 2d. A. Stock Company is essential to the best working of the plans presented, while no other can give so good security to the insured. The aim is to give the cheapest and best Insurance, viz., at the lowest extent that will not impair the security of the insured. rates that will not impair the security of the insured, and only by the plans of this Company can this be done. It is noticeable that the Directors (all interested stockhold-

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able, and, so far, the insured is entitled to the definition those he may possess; and the Company proposes to allow them to him by rating him younger than he is, thus lowering his premium. If his health is impaired the Company will insure him, but rate him older than he is, thus raising his premium. How long is he to live? I is the important question, and the Company desires to charge as premium what the answer will justly indicate. For example, a person of 35 may be rated at 2.85 ex counger, which will lower his premium, or a 47.60. 32, 25, or younger, which will lower his premium, or as 47, 60, or older, which will raise it. If when the Insured dies, he has lived beyond his rated "exion," and thus proves to the satisfaction of the Com

nged, the Company will be benefited. This surplus and ums, made on account of tendencies to t correspondingly equitable rates.

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ny that he has lived in a manner tending to longevity, a pr rtional surplus will be added to his assurance, or paid

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callth take note of this, as the Company will insure such of uch better terms than they can obtain elsewhere. SIXTH NEW FEATURE. ly, quarterly or annually. It is the purpose of the Company in making this provision to meet the convenience of nearly every

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hat by so doing those of very small incomes can be accomm

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"ORBIN SKINNER & Co. Sirs:—Notwithstanding my eneral prejudice against proprietary (or patent) medicines, l' as induced to buy two bottles of the American Life Drops

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LAR.

This article, which in a very short time has acquired an enviable popularity, is, as indicated by its name, a fluted or crimped collar, made of pearly white paper, and pronounced, by those whe have worn it, one of the most unique articles of ladies' apparel ever offered for sale, rivaling even lace an other expensive materials in appearance.

The material used in its manufacture is of the same carefull existed stock of which hank note paper is made, and on

handsomely crimped or fluted, and properly curved to fit sung-thy the wearer's neck. By a slight sension or palling upon the ends, just sufficient to destroy the curvature, it can at once be transformed into a neat and testy "garrotte," which can, with equal case, be turned into a pair of cuffs, simply by cutting in

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For children's wear it is unequaled, being strong, durable, and easily adjusted, and although intended originally for adults, it is being used largely for this parpose.

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Poetry.

AN ANGEL NOW. The following beautiful lines were found among the

papers of JENNIE H., shortly after her death. I shine in the light of God, His likeness stamps my brow; Through the valley of death my feet have trod, And I reign in glory now. No breaking heart is here,

No wasted cheeks where the frequent tear Hath rolled and left its stain. I have found the joy of Heaven,

I am one of the angel band; To my head a crown is given, And a harp is in my hand. I have learned the song they sing Whom Jesus hath made free; And the glorious halls on high now ring

With my new-born melody.

No sin, no grief, no pain-Safe in my happy home-My fears all fied, my doubts all slain My hour of triumph come. O friends of my mortal years. The trusted and the tried-Thou art walking still in the vale of tears,

But I am at thy side. Do I forget; O no! For memories golden chain Shall bind my heart to the heart below, Till they meet and touch again. Each link is strong and bright, And love's electric flame Flows freely down, like a river of light

Do you mourn when another star Shines out from the glittering sky? Do you weep when the noise of war And the rage of conflicts die? Then why should your tears roll down And your heart be sorely riven, For another star in the Saviour's crown And another soul in Heaven.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:-As your readers are liable lose sight of the centre or "hub" of the conti nent, unless some effort is made to keep then posted by your humble correspondent, I will ven ture another communication in regard to Kansa affairs. Having been employed recently three times by the Presiding Elder of this district to supply his appointments, and once by our Cente nary agent, I have enjoyed opportunities of see ing more of the State and extending my acquaintance among our people. If any one in describing this country to those who have never been out of New England could expect to secure assent to the whole truth, without being suspected of exaggeration, I should have more hope of interesting those who may read what I write.

But, Mr. Editor, you have been far enough West and long enough in it, to appreciate the difficulty of the undertaking. To map out the Great West in its vast expanse—to describe its surface and portray its undoubted resources by a few scratches of the pen, cannot be done. To impress New England minds in regard to the amount and variety of moral forces necessary for the cultivation of this great field, is equally out of stand this long sermon, I will promise to treat the question. But I will forbear expanding this thought, and return to the execution of my origi-

My first visit away from home was to a stone school-house, four miles east of this city, on the Kaw bottom. The land on this bottom between vation. Land in this neighborhood has gone up in valuation within three years past, some 400 o 500 per cent., and when its fertility and promise are considered, it is not at all strange. It is very fertile, and is adapted to all the various purpose of agriculture. One farmer has raised 1100 bush els of wheat there, and several others nearly as much. We have had an excellent crop of this staple in Kansas the present season for the amoun

My second visit was at Topeka, the State capi tal, which is "beautiful for situation," and wisely selected on account of its central location. The corner-stone of the State House was laid with imposing ceremonies and exercises the same week of my visit. It is on a pleasant site-the whole city in fact is elevated, and affords from many points a very fine prospect. It has now a very good class of buildings, a large portion of brick and finished stone, and when the State House is completed and improvements of another decade have gone on, I judge it will be a perfect gem It may not be a large city, as it is not a natural commercial emporium, and it has been the policy of the civil authorities, unwisely I think, to scatter the different State institutions to various noints. But whoever may desire a residence in the midst of an intelligent population, with good religious, educational and social privileges, will not miss the mark at Topeka.

Bidding adieu to this place, let me ask you readers to accompany me in imagination at least, some 50 miles farther up the Kaw valley, via the Pacific Railroad to Manhattan, the seat of the State Agricultural College, over which Dr. Dennison, a England, presides. Dr. Dennison, combining with aptness to teach, ease and efficiency in administration and discipline, the urbane Christian gentleman is deservedly popular in his position as an educator. Prof. Mudge, also, former State Geologist from the excellent Lynn stock, is making his mark in the department of Natural Science. He has in addition to the other qualifications for his place, just that amount of enthusiasm necessary to give him success in unfolding and illustrating the subtle laws of the kingdom of nature. During the last vacation the Professor collected, some eighty miles west of Manhattan, a variety of mineral specimens; among them some of the finest leaf impressions in red sandstone I ever saw.

I must not detain the reader to tell him abo the Centenary sermon your correspondent tried to preach on Sunday morning, or the one that followed in the evening by Rev. G. W. Paddock though the latter was most excellent. I will not ask him to stay with me long in the college hall where I talked to the students at 3 o'clock on Sun day, nor at the table of a former New Hampshire Methodist family on Monday, where the appetite was served by Buffalo steak, just brought home from the hunt by one of the sons in the family But I will just hint to the patient reader, that if he had enjoyed a ride with Dr. Dennison, his estimable lady and your correspondent on to Blue Mount, east of Manhattan village, on Oct. 29th in the afternoon, he would have had a feast of vision.

The Kaw River, the Big Blue and their jun tion near the depot; the Wild Cat Creek in the West with their several belts of timber; the grand expanse of river bottoms: the irregular mounds of the Blue in the northeast, and the regular water marked ones of the Kaw in the southwest with the village nestling near the centre, flanked by the college buildings and grounds on an eminence 1 1-2 miles West, form a picture not often equaled in natural scenery. The most prominent point in it is the large school of bluffs, with their seemingly natural offsets, showing the plainest marks of the swaying, surging waters that once played around their base and crown.

Let me suggest to those who make the fine arts a specialty in the East, that if they desire to make one of the finest contributions to the Ladies' Re pository or any art gallery, to find their way pository or any art gallery, to find their way when the green of next summer is put on, to Blue few days she began to recover. The chaplain Mount. If they still have time to view and trans-

fer the picturesque and beautiful, I would station them near the State University on Mt. Oread, some 80 rods west of where I am now writing. Before they are so much absorbed in the enchanting scene before them as to become oblivious everything else worthy of note, I would ask them to enter the newly finished classic halls and secure an introduction to Rev. E. J. Rice, A.M., a member of my church who presides there. Presiden Rice, late a member of the State Board of Educa tion in Indiana, and Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of Evansville, has commence his duties here in this institution with the promise of fine success, and is every inch a gentleman The other two chairs filled at the last meeting of the regents, are occupied one by a Baptist, and

the other by a Congregationalist, the latter from New England. But I must hasten to note the impressions I re ceived from the world-renowned Lecompton, where I attended quarterly meeting last Saturday and Sabbath. I can think of nothing in nature or art that will well represent the town site of this famous, once infamous place. A tin pan, ridged on the bottom, bruised on the sides, and melted down on the north side, out of which a section of the Kaw river seems just to have escaped, is the nearest resemblance I can think of. With the exception of its centre, where a little cluster of covered over with shrubs and brush. It is just such a place as I would expect a gang of guilty sneaks to select for a squatting place, in which they might concect their schemes of iniquity. It bears on its diameter-line from west to east, various marks of divine and human displeasure. Commencing at the west point, we find an edifice of stone built by the M. E. Church, South, with half going to destruction. Moving eastward we next his sickness. As he grew better, he became more sion. The building itself is scattered every which way, a part of it having come to Lawrence, I believe, for a livery stable. Keep right on some 15 or 20 rods farther, and you come to the basement of the State Capitol building. On this basement so large and solid, you will find the first dow frames set. Here, where the secession buzzard laid one of its first eggs, "Uncle Sam" sunk some \$75,000 or \$80,000. The floor joists beginning to rot, have been cut out and piled up around the building. The hundreds of tons (?) of iron for the building have been hauled to Leavenworth, and "sold for a song." The cart loads of zinc finishings are scattered to the winds. While walking through the basement, seeing its massive masonry, and calling up the memories of the past,

I felt as if I could religiously grate my teeth. Go on now to the side of the east rim of this pan, and you will find the walls (stone) of a Catholic Church carried clear up; and on the same lots a large priest's office finished externally, all sold to one of our Methodist brethren there a few months since for less than \$25.

Could a few of our good Methodists in L. effect an escape, the United Brethren who use a large stone hotel built in "border ruffian" times for their University withdraw their school and appendages from that place, it would not be unsant for me to see the Almighty let a cover down upon it that might never be raised till the Day of Doom. It is just to remark in this connection, however, that standing upon the outer rim of this reservoir of pro-slavery and govern-mental rascality, you have a view of a fine farming region. Now, Mr. Editor, if your patrons can them to a different kind of a dish next time.

Lawrence, Kansas, Nov. 7.

Children.

A SONG FOR LITTLE MAY. Have you heard the waters singing,

Where the willows green are leaning,
O'er their way—
Do you know how low and sweet, O'er the pebbles at their feet. Are the words the waves repeat, Have you heard the robins singing,

Where the rosy day is breaking— When 'tis done, Have you heard the wooing breeze, In the blossom'd orchard trees,

All the earth is full of music, Little May!
Bird, and bee, and water singing,
On its way—
Let their silver voices fall On thy heart with happy call, "Praise the Lord! who loveth all.

DANGERS OF THE DVING HOUR. One of the inmates of the House-a girl seven teen years of age-was supposed to be very near her end, having been very sick for several days with typhoid fever. The Chaplain, in company with the Matron, visited the Hospital, hoping to be able in some moments of consciousness to have a few words of conversation with her, and to pray for her. She was delirious most of the time, although she recognized her mother who was standing by her bedside. I asked her if she knew me, and she answered at once, "O, yes; it is Mr Roach." This was the name of the minister at the Allen Street Church, where she had worshiped before coming to the Refuge. She was a member also of the Sabbath School connected with it. "But do you not know who preaches in the

chanel? "Mr. Roach sometimes, and Mr. P. sometimes Her mind was evidently wandering, with only gleam of intelligence breaking through the

darkness. "Who is your chaplain?"

"Mr. Roach." How this answer would have touched that good ninister's heart if he had heard it. Months before he had preached to her, probably not knowing the child by name, and now, in her hours of delirium, the sight of even a familiar minister re calls his name to her lips.

"You used to attend Sabbath School?" "O, yes," said she, immediately.

"Of whom did you learn there?" "Of Jesus Christ," said she, without any hesi-

"And what did you learn about Jesus Christ? The question was hardly asked, before she responded, "That he died for sinners, of whom I

am one;" and immediately burst into tears. All in the room were much affected. The were struck with this-that while she could not recognize the minister clearly that had preached to her within a few weeks, she spoke without any hesitation or indistinctness about the great work

"Shall I ask Jesus, who died for sinners, have mercy upon you and save you?"

"O, yes," she answered, with much feeling. At the close of the prayer, we all united in the Lord's Prayer. Above our voices the broken tones of the poor sick girl were heard, pronouncing, with trembling distinctness, every sentence of this blessed prayer. All the inmates of the room

were in tears when we arose from our kness. To the question whether she did then trust in the Saviour as dying for her and forgiving her sins, she answered, with the manifestation great feeling and sincerity, "I do."

No one present could avoid the feeling that the whole scene had become a rational one, and that the sick girl fully understood her condition. It pleased God to rebuke the fever, and in a

apparently grateful to God for sparing her life, out she had not the faintest recollection of what

What a lesson this is to us all! How can we trust in the cases of our children or friends to the be-wildering thoughts and emotions of such an hour as this! And how dare our young readers to delay coming to that Saviour of whom they have earned, but in whose arms they are not yet sheltered, until these moments when their powers of mind and body fail, and they are utterly unco scious of what they do or say?

The writer was once before startled with stance as striking and more painful than this. He was called to pray with a young man, dying, apparently, with the same disease. that he might be spared long enough to make his ung to life only by a thread. God seemed to ear prayer, and he rallied so far as apparently to ave his senses, and did seem sincerely to repent of his sins, and to trust in his Saviour. There was no expectation of his living, and one day, when he was supposed to be dying, and, indeed, seemed to feel himself that he was about to leave us, during the prayer that he might be received by his Saviour, in whom he trusted, into paradise, dwelling and business houses may be seen, it is he responded with great feeling, and seemed to exhibit not only an entire readiness for death, but a lively pleasure at the thought of soon being in heaven. His devoted mother shouted aloud by his bedside, her sorrow at his death being overcome by her joy at the apparent grace and victory Christ had bestowed upon him. But to the surprise of all that saw him at the lowest stage of his disease, he recovered, and after a long period of its roof torn off by a hurricane; unrepaired, and of feebleness, became as robust in health as before find the naked foundation of the building where and more reluctant to enter upon a religious con the Lecompton Constitution was framed; and versation, and declared that he had no recollection where the bogus Legislature to match held its ses- of what occurred during his hours of dangerou

"Come now and let us reason together," God says. While we have health, and intelligen minds, and when we can test in daily life the sin cerity of our consecration to our Master, we should yield the Saviour our hearts. It is the lovstory carried up a few feet, and some of the win- ing invitation, "Come unto me," and not the midnight cry, "The bridegroom cometh," that saves.

> For Zion's Herald. ENIGMAS.

I am composed of 72 letters. My 11, 23, 35, 67, 61 is a book in the Old Testa

My 4, 1, 19, 65, 71, 55, 21, 24, 60, 41 is a charac ter mentioned in the New Testament. My 6, 19, 13, 70, 55, 16, 63, 18, 58, 59, 21 is at attribute of God.

My 17, 42, 9, 47 is a wild beast. My 45, 48, 15, 38 is a point of the compass. My 59, 3, 7, 10, 23, 5 is a fruit. My 14, 31, 12, 27, 36 is a participle. My 8, 39, 50, 29 is a part of the body. My 43, 57, 59, 72, 48, 22 is a metal. My 36, 17, 53, 51, 46, 6, 20 62, is an adjective. My 18, 32, 54, 9, 56 is a transgression.

the Scriptures. My 30, 1, 52, 18 is a musical instrument. My 33, 70, 66, 44 is a twist. My 2 is a consonant.

My 49, 31, 64, 69, 25, 26 is a boy's name.

My 37, 34, 68, 40, 34, 19 is a valley mentioned

A. H. H. ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 45. Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal."

"Pa," said a little seven year old fellow "I guess our man Ralph is a good Christian."
"How so, my boy?" queried the parent. "Why,
pa, I read in the Bible that the wicked shall not
live out half their days—and Ralph says he has
lived ont ever since he was a boy."

Memoirs

For Zion's Herald. REV. JOSIAH H. NEWHALL.

"Death loves a shining mark." How appropri ate is this language to the deceased minister of Christ whose name stands at the head of this ar ticle. His sudden and unexpected fall in the midst of life and usefulness, is another solemn admonition to be "also ready." Will the living lay

Rev. Josiah H. Newhall, pastor of the M. J Church in Oxford, Me., died in Lynn, Mass., at the residence of his brother Harrison Newhall. Esq., Oct. 13, aged 29 years, 5 months. He wa born in Lynn, in the same house were he died April 30, 1837, experienced religion in the spring of 1852, under the labors of Rev. J. Augustus Ad ams; was baptized and received to full membership in the church by Rev. H. V. Degen, the same year In 1855 he commenced his collegiate course at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where e graduated with honor, June, 1860. The sam and joined the Maine Conference, receiving hi appointment to Cornish and Porter, where he re mained two years. In 1862 he was ordained Dea con by Bishop Baker, and stationed at Brunswick where he remained two years. In 1864 he was ordained Elder by Bishop Scott, and stationed a Gorbam, N. H., where he remained two years In each of these appointments he was greatly be loved, and sustained himself with much credit His last appointment was at Oxford, where he went considerably enfeebled in health, but with a brave and cheerful heart, determined, as he said, to make the most of life." In Oxford he labored with great diligence and success for three months, when he was attacked with epilepsy, which prostrated him at once, and from which he never recovered.

Bro. Newhall was a good man, a devoted Chris tian, a finished gentleman, and a faithful minister of the Lord Jesus-nor were his labors in vain he had fruit on all his charges. His sermor were of a high order, systematic, thoroughly studied, and always instructing. Some of h last pulpit efforts are reported to have been remarkable for unction and power. He was a har student, often consuming large portions of the night in reading and pulpit preparation; and to this close mental application he undoubtedly fell a victim. He always appeared cheerful in the performance of duty, and the childlike faith which characterized his religious life pierced the clouds of darkness and difficulty which often surrounded him, enabling him steadily to follow up his convictions of right, patiently trusting in God who, as he frequently expressed it, "doeth three months he was patient and submissive. never murmuring or complaining, but cheerfully esigning all to the will of the Lord. His love for the church and the institutions of religion was deep and ardent, and he often thanked a kind "prov idence" that his lot was cast in a Christian Duing our national conflict his whole soul was drawn out in sympathy and prayer for the success of the Union cause, and none rejoiced more than did he in the nation's final triumph; but he has now passed beyond the storms of conflict, where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary rest." He leaves a wife and one child to the care and prayers of the church. May God bless and protect the fatherless and the widow. The estimation in which the deceased was held by the church and society in Oxford, will appear

of the M. E. Church and Society at Oxford, Me., October 16th. J. COLBY. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to re-move from us by death our beloved pastor, Rev. Josiah H. Newhall, and

from the annexed resolutions passed at a meeting

2. That in our deceased brother we ever recognized the sincere, devoted Christian, the sound scholar, the kind-hearted, affectionate pastor, the able and eloquent preacher of the gospel, the loyal citizen and devoted patriot.

3. That in the death of Rev. Josiah H. Newhall

this church and society has suffered a great and irreparable loss; the Conference to which he belonged has lost one of its most talented and able ministers, and the church at large one of its highlest organization.

brightest ornaments.

4. That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted and heart-stricken widow of the deceased; and we invoke in her behalf the sympathies of the church and the prayers of God's people, that He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" may give her sustaining grace in the hour of trouble.

5. That Rev. Joseph Colby, our Presiding Elder, be requested at his earliest convenience to preach in this church a memorial sermon on the life and character of our deceased pastor.

6. That Captain George W. King and Job C. Dennen, Esq., be a committee to represent this church at the funeral services of Rev. Josiah H. Newhall at Lynn, and that they request that these Newhall at Lynn, and that they request that these resolutions be publicly read on that occasion; also that a copy of the same be furnished the widow of the deceased.

JOHN J. PERRY, Chairman.

WM. P. SYLVESTER, Secretary.

The following account of the funeral services Oxford, Me., is furnished by Bro. J. J. Perry: Agreeably to a vote of the M. E. Church at Oxford, Me., memorial services on the death of Bro. Newhall, who died at Lynn, Mass., October 13th, were held in said church, on Sunday, the 11th instant. It was one of the largest gatherings ever convened in said church, every part of the large folled to its network every part of ings ever convened in said church, every part of it being filled to its utmost capacity. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph Colby, Presiding Elder of the Gardiar District, from Philippians i. 21. It was a very able, eloquent and impressive discourse, and was listened to by the large audience present with the closest attention to the end. The church was tastefully draped in deep meturing, and the singing by the choir was not only peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, but excellent in style and effect. Five Methodist clergymen were present, besides the speaker. It was one of the most solemn and impressive occasions ever witnessed in Oxford. All present seemed sensibly impressed with the idea that this church and society had met with a great and irreparable loss. Our departed Bro. Newhall had labored in Oxford less than six months, when taken sick; yet he had gained a hold upon the respect and affections of the people which appeared like the work of years. No minister ever commenced a Conference year with more promiscommenced a Conference year with more prom ing omens of success. An overflowing house upon every Sabbath gave evidence of his brilliant pulpit efforts; while as a pastor no man was ever more deeply loved and respected. But he is gone—and we are only condoled by the reflection that

Biographical.

MRS. MARY E. RICHARDSON, wife of Bro. Albiot Richardson, died at her residence in Clinton, Me., Nov. 5th, aged 39 years. Sister Richardson experienced religion some three years since. Before this she had rested in the false dream of Universal salvation. But from the day that she experienced religion she was an earnest laborer for the salva-vation of souls. In the autumn following her con-version, while at the Northfield Camp Meeting she obtained evidence of entire sanctification. Of this she ever bore the clearest testimony, both in the private circle and in the public congregation. As soon as she was converted she began to labor for the conversion of her husband. He soon joined her in the way to heaven. Now they were both saved 'in the way to heaven. Now they were both saved from error and sin, and worshiping God in their family, and walking in his love. In this she ever took an active part with her husband, maintaining it in his absence. She was faithful to preach Christ to her friends, both at her own home and when abroad. Her death was worthy of her life. The grace that made her an active, devoted Christian, sustained her as a dying saint. Although exercised with extreme pain during a sickness of six weeks, the could say "Legue carries we all the near Legue." she could say, "Jesus carries me all the way—I am nappy—There is sweet rest in heaven." Her dy-ng counsel to her family and friends combined all the love of friend, wife and mother, with the faithfulness of the Christian; having her eye single to the cross, the judgment and the crown. Clinton, Nov. 10. II. P. Broop.

HENRY C. STAPLES, son of Samuel and Lucy L. Staples, died in West Ealdwin, Me., Aug. 29, aged 18 years and 9 months. He was a young man of considerable promise; was beloved by all who considerable promise; was beloved by all who were personally acquainted with him. He loved his home and friends; his death is a source of great affliction to his parents. Although he never made an open profession of religion, yet having been brought up under Christian influences at home, and having been a member of the Sabbath School which he loved, we have no doubt that he lived a life of prayer for the most part. In his last sickife of prayer for the most part. In his last sick ness he evinced to all that he possessed a spirit of meckness and submissiveness that was uncommon to him. From the time that his friends became aware that he was dangerously sick until he died he was deprived of his reason. H. Chase.

13, aged 72 years. Bro. Webster was converted under the pastoral labors of Rev. James O. Deane, of the N. E. Conference, in 1844, and received into the church the following year. He was a kind husband, a good father, and eminently fitted for all his domestic relations by his deep and uniform piety. His quiet temperament rendered him not as active in public duties as many others, yet his honest, upright and devoted life was a proof of his religion. He had been in feeble health for some time, and yet he was able to perform some labor, and attend his secular duties until a week before his deati and when the messenger came it found his He died in great peace.

O. W.

MRS. MEHITABLE TEBBETS, wife of Charles W MRS. MEHITABLE TEBBETS, WHE OF CHARLES W. Tebbets, died in Berwick, Me., Oct. 20th, of typhold fever, aged 22 years and 8 months. She was converted in 1857, and joined the church on trial. She has not since that found a favorable opportunity. ty to join in full, but has maintained her piety, and we trust gone to heaven.

D. C. Babcock.

MRS. LYDIA TABER, wife of James Taber, and Mis. Lydia Taber, wile of James Taber, and daughter of Josiah and Betsey Harmon, died suddenly, in Unity, Me., Nov. 8th, in full assurance of a blessed immortality, aged 32 years. She experienced religion under the labors of Bros. Wm. and H. L. Bray, when they were on Unity charge. For several months she had been in feeble health, but was hoping to recover, yet she did not neelect her M. L. Bray, when they were on Unity charge. For several months she had been in feeble health, but was hoping to recover, yet she did not neglect her spiritual interests; and when the summons came she said to weeping friends, "I love my God, let me go; do not hold me back." "How blest the righteous when he dies."

N. Whitner.

Unity, Nov. 15.

and Hannan Hatch, and wire or Alonzo Barnara, died in Bangor, Me., Sept. 22d, aged 58 years. In the relations of daughter, sister, wife, mother and friend, she was always faithful and true. Sister Barnard at the age of 17 consecrated her heart and life to Christ, with an edder sister, while attending a camp meeting at Windsor, Me. She soon after connected herself with the church of her choice and love, and eyer remained a devoted, faithful and love, and ever remained a devoted, faithfu Christian. The Sabbath School found in her tience; and even her last earthly Sabbath she was permitted to join in the public worship of God with his church below, as we trust she is now praising with the church triumphant before the throne. Lewiston, Me.

Miss Harrier H. Lippirt died in Dudley, Aug. 18th, aged 69 years. The doctrines, literature and usages of the M. E. Church with which she was connected nearly one half a century, were embalmed in her heart and life. Familiar with the experiner choice, she felt a deep interest in our Centena her choice, she felt a deep interest in our Centenary. Before her death she assured us of ten dollars for the Children's Fund, and her recently opened will discloses the liberal bequest of one hundred dollars for a new musical instrument which, in case of the demise of our church organization here, is to be given to the Missionary Society of which she had previously constituted herself a life member. Her nearest kindred having passed away, she was attended in her last sickness by kind relatives, who love to cherish the memory of her virtues and her love to cherish the memory of her virtues and he peaceful end.

T. B. T.

Martha Ann Foren, daughter of Peter Foren, of North Lisbon, N. H., and widow of H. Bedell, died at her father's house, of consumption, Oct. 24, aged 38 years. About twenty years ago she found a Saviour, lived for a season in the enjoyment of religion; married, lost her interest in Christ, and lived several years in a backslidden state. Two years ago on his death bed her husband renounced Universalism. A few weeks since she came home to die. Ou her death bed she remembered from whence she had fallen, repented, and began to do the first works, carnestly exhorting her friends to lives of faith and prayer. She died in great peace.

GEO. W. NORRIS.

JOHN HUSE died in Manchester, N. H., Sept. 20,

ration of the solemn event which has separated church and pastor; Therefore

Resolved, 1. That we have heard with profound sorrow and regret of the death of our highly respected and much loved pastor, Rev. Josiah H. Newhall, who departed this life at Lynn, Mass., on Saturday last.

2. That in our deceased brother we ever recognized the sincere, devoted Christian, the sound

Mrs. Peniarh Duckworth died in Centreville, R. I., Nov. 2, 1866, in the 63d year of her age. For about thirty-two years she had adorned her Christian profession in all her private and social life. But few can be found who, through so long a term have been more faithful and exemplary than she. The sorrows and trials of a double widowhood but brightened the unobtrusive but shining virtues which adorned her character, and placed her before all who knew her as an example worthy of imitawhich adorned her character, and placed her before all who knew her as an example worthy of imitation. Her sorrowing family, and the church mourn her departure, but "not as those without hope." A lingering and painful sickness terminated in her peaceful and triumphant departure to that eternal home where the "weary are at rest."

J. Livesey.

CHARLES T. BURNHAM died in Strong, Me., Sept. 16th, aged 56 years. Bro. Burnham had been a member of the church for about forty years, fully in sympathy with all its interests, and for a large share of the time sustaining an official relation. He was ever willing to give as he had means for the support of the church, which ever seemed to occupy a place in his affections above that of any interest of the world. He was prompt to meet every responsibility the church devolved upon him, often saying, with St. Paul, "As much as in me is I am ready." He was zealous and spiritual in all of his devotions, often moving those who listened to him to tears. As a Christian, neighbor and friend, he had a large place in the hearts of the people. His had a large place in the hearts of the people. His interest in the general welfare of the church may be accounted for, partly in the fact that, for many years he was a faithful reader and admirer of the Zion's Herald, which kept him in weekly communication with the church. His death was sudden and unexpected, and he has left a sad vacancy in our Zion; but we trust our loss is his infinite gain. Strong, Me., Nov. 9. R. H. KIMBALL.

EBEN C. Rowe died in Freeman, Me., Aug. 4th, aged 55 years. He was converted in Strong, in the spring of 1863, under the labors of Rev. A. S. Ladd. Bro. Rowe was very quiet and unobtrusive. Naturally of a very retiring disposition, his religious life was not marked by those outward manifestations which are often reckoned as evidences of a decided Christian character; yet he possessed an abiding faith in Christ, and a love for the church of his choice. His sickness was severe, yet he explication in the God of his character. of his choice. His sickness was severe, yet he ex ulted in the God of his salvation, and with a call

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TRELAND AND THE CENTENARY OP AMER ICAN METHODISM. Chapters on the Palatines; Phill Embury and Mrs. Heek; and other Irish Emigrants who in strumentally laid the foundation of the Methodist Church is the United States of America, Canada, and Eastern Britis America, by Rev. Wm. Crook, editor of the Irish Evangelist 1 vol. 12 mo., 265 pp., 5 engravings. Beautifully printed of inted paper. London, 1866. A small lot just received. Sen to any address by mail, for \$1.75.

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HARTFORD, VT., JUNE 15th, 1863. Dr. Setl

Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Gt., July 28, 1889.

North Admas, Moss., Sept. 27, 1863.

DR. SETH ARNOLD. Dear Sir.—My little boy was taken with the typhoid fever. All the medicine he took was your Louise to the second of the little by the staken with the typhoid fever. All the medicine he took was your Louise took part of this place was taken the same way. He took part of one box, and came out all right.

Your obedient, te.,

This is to certify that for several years I have suffered much, with a severe nervous headache, never obtaining any permanent relief until I used Dr. Seth Arnold's Billons Pills, which cured me in a short time.

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Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every

affection of The Throat, Lungs and Chest which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physician to a greater extent than

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY! when all others prove ineffectual. AS A MEDICINE. RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS OPPRATION.

IT IS UNSURPASSED while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredie or minerals; uniting skill, science and medical knowledge combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom fo

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From Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

gational Church, Bridgeport, Cons.

BRIDGEFORT, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BAISAN OF WILD-CHERRY. I have used it—when I have occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throatfor many years, and never, in a single instance, has it falled to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it tom brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at ilberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours,

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.

Further Orsonotted Testimony.

FAIRFIELD, Me., April 28, 1864.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co. TAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I am induced, and I take great pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1856. During the summer of that year my son, flenry A. Archer, now Fostmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of inngs, and general deblity, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "SEATED CONSTAPTION." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which he neitted him so much that I obtained an other bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to bettie GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES!

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Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CON.

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LOZENGES as the most perfect remedy for those trouble-some pests, INTESTINAL WORMS.

After years of careful experiment, success has crowned our efforts, and we now offer to the world a confection without a single fault, being safe, convenient, effectual and pleasant. No injurious result can occur, let them be used in whatever quantity. Not a particle of calomel enters their composition. They may be used without further preparation, and at any time. Children will except decours all you exist them, and ask time. Children will eagerly devour all you give them, and ask for more: They never fail in expelling Worms from their iwelling-place, and they will always strengthen the weak and imaciated, even when he is not afflicted with Worms. macfated, even when he is not armicled with it orma-Various remedies have, from time to time, been recom-lended, such as calomel, oil of wormseed, turpentine, etc., roducing dangerous and sometimes fatal consequences. After

able to them. In order to assure consumers of the genuine-ness of these Lozenges, the analysis of Dr. A. A. HAYES, State Assayer, is annexed: "I have analyzed the WORH LOZENGES prepared by MESSES. FELLOWS & Co., and find that they are free from mercury and other metallic or mineral matter. These Lozenges are skillfully compounded, pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in their action.

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